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STARS MEET FAMOUS ACTOR

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Spencer Tracey, Elizabeth Taylor and Joan Bennett visit Sir Laurence Olivier on the Paramount set of William Wayler's "Carrie," adapted from Theodore Dreiser's great American novel, "Sister Carrie."

★

Producer Hal Wallis of Paramount Pictures with comedians Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis, whose pictures are breaking records everywhere. These two young men just some time ago were obscure Vaudeville performers but to-day they are in heavy demand not only in the movies but also on television, radio and night clubs. Their yearly income very easily exceeds two million dollars. Their rise to fame and fortune is a typical American phenomenon. Their latest movie is "Jumping Jacks."

Himalayan Terai Under Plough

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Linked Up With Russia?

SAKHALIN ISLAND MYSTERY

SINCE they were awarded to Russia by the Yalta agreement of 1945, there has been little news of Sakhalin and the Kuriles, former Japanese possessions situated some 6,000 miles from Moscow, writes Andre Pierre in 'Le Monde,' Paris.

After the expulsion of the Japanese no foreigner was admitted to the area, but it is known that politically Sakhalin and the Kuriles form a province of Russia, represented in the Soviet of the Union by three deputies. At the last election, in March, 1950 the deputies elected bore very Russian-sounding names, suggesting that the Soviet government has carried out a policy of Russification in her Pacific possessions smiliar to that pursued in the Baltic republics.

As the last census of the U.S.S.R. dates from before the War (January, 1939) it is not known what is the present population of Sakhalin, whose area is about 2½ times bigger than that of Belgium.

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What is certain is that since 1945 numbers of colonists have been sent there, including miners from the Donbas and the Kuzbas; fishermen from the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Volga; and sailors and peasants.

Great activity reigns in the ports and in the interior, for the new colonists have expanded industry and agriculture.

Sakhalin is rich in oil, petrol, and timber. The petrol, found especially in the north, is sent all over the Soviet Far Eastern territory.

In the extreme south, vessels from Vladivostok, Nikolaievsk, Port Arthur, and Dalny tie up daily at the quays of Korsakov.

The population is growing rapidly in the towns, especially in the capital, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, where modern blocks of buildings stand along streets named after Stalin, Lenin, and Chekhov.

Sakhalin is also one of the most important fishing regions of the U.S.S.R., and the abundance of timber has aided the construction of many sawmills and cellulose factories. Like neighbouring Siberia the island is rich in fur-bearing animals: sables, beaver, silver foxes.

The recent transformation of Sakhalin and its economic growth have inspired several books, e.g. Alexander Tchaikovsky's novel 'Here, It Is Already Morning'—a symbolic title alluding to the "dawn of new life" supposed to be breaking on this country which was originally colonized by Russians but annexed by the Japanese in 1905, to which the Russians are returning in strength.

●

All this is very important, for there is a possibility that this area may become one of the vital strategic centres of the Far East. But the question is being asked. Is Sakhalin, so close to continental Asia, still an island?

Rumours circulating in Tokyo would have it that it has been joined to Siberia at its northern extremity, where the strait is only about six miles wide and the sea only four or five yards deep.

This work is said to have been completed during the summer of 1950. The Russians are supposed to have filled up the strait and built a dyke intercepting the cold currents from the north.

This would have the effect of modifying the climate of Vladivostok and of the whole Sea of Japan. The largest Far Eastern port of the U.S.S.R.

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WEEK-END FUN

Said the fortune-teller, shaking her head:—'I'm sorry to tell you that you'll be a widow soon. Your husband is going to die a violent death.'

'Will I be acquitted?' asked her client eagerly.

* * *

The minister was asking one of his flock why he had not attended church lately. 'Well, you see, sir,' said the man, 'I'm troubled with a bunion on my foot.'

'Strange, said the parson, 'that a bunion should impede the pilgrim's progress.'

* * *

An official conducting a Government quiz called on Mrs. Jones and asked her what she did with herself all day.

'I keep the house clean, cook all the meals, wash the dishes, do all the laundry, mend the clothes and queue for food,' she replied.

The official thanked her and made an entry in his notebook: 'Mrs. Jones — Housewife—No occupation.'

* * *

There was a beautiful young typist who roughed her lips, pencilled her eyebrows, and powdered her nose—then got into a railway compartment labelled 'Ladies only!'

* * *

The bride of a struggling young writer was the big success of the evening, and all the men at the party elbowed each other to dance with her. 'She's charming, old boy,' the host said enthusiastically to the husband. 'And her dress is a poem.'

'Not a poem,' answered the young writer gloomily. 'Sixteen poems, five short stories and nine articles.'

* * *

A policeman walked into a church while a wedding was in progress. 'Is a man called Dashington-Binks being married here today?' he asked the verger.

'He's being married now,' was the reply.

'Well, I have a warrant for his arrest.'

'Friends of the bridegroom on the right-hand side of the church, please.'

* * *

'What are all these quotation marks on your examination paper, Thompson?'

'Courtesy to the boy on my right, sir.'

* * *

"I always believe in weighing my words before speaking," said Mrs. Hopkins. "And you don't give short weight, either," replied her husband.

* * *

"Have you any complaints?" asked the prison governor.

"Yes," replied the prisoner, schooled in architecture, "the prison walls are not built to scale."

* * *

The children were playing the age-old game of "Mothers and Fathers." Said one child to another: "We'll pretend the baby isn't born yet."

"Al right", came the answer. He turned to the smallest child of all, and said: "You get back into the black bag."

* * *

Two Scotswomen were discussing a neighbour's wife. "Och, Maggie," said one, "she's got an aspidistra face."

"And what'll ye be meaning by that, Jame?"

"Always at the window."

* * *

"Is your wife changeable, old man?"

"I've never tried, but I shouldn't think so."

* * *

A certain author was noted for his unpleasant books. He was at a literary party and an acquaintance, a dignified type of man, asked him how he was.

"Oh," said the author, "I've not been feeling so well lately. Had some stomach upset."

"Really!" said the other. "Something you wrote, no doubt."

* * *

Asked where her husband might be found, his wife replied that he had gone fishing. "Just walk down to the bridge," she suggested, caustically, "and look around until you find a rod with a worm on each end."

"So you want another day off," snorted the office chief to his small office boy. "I'm anxious to hear what excuse you have this time. You've been off for your grandfather's funeral four times this year already."

"Today my grandma's getting married again," said the youngster.

* * *

Said the judge to the man in the dock:

"I noticed that in addition to misappropriating £500, you took a considerable quantity of valuables in the form of rings, watches and other trinkets."

"Yes, m'lord," replied the prisoner. "I remembered that money alone can never bring true happiness."

"Were you nervous when George proposed?"

"No, dear. That's when I stopped being nervous."

* * *

George Washington had more ready wit than history seems inclined to credit to him, and could very competently hold his own in the art of repartee.

One day, as he sat at the table after dinner, he complained that the fire burning in the hearth behind him was too large and hot.

"But, sir," rejoined the guest, "it behooves a general to stand fire."

"But," came the instant reply, "it does not become a general to receive it from the rear."

'ALWAYS END MAN ON CRACK-THE-WHIP'

Werner in "The Indianapolis" Star."

HOW HIGH IS MOUNT EVEREST ?

CONTROVERSY regarding the actual height of Mount Everest, still recorded in our geographies as 29,002 ft., is likely to be revived during the present climbing season.

For while the Survey of India refuse to alter their officially-pronounced figure and are said to be considerably annoyed that certain Continental geographers have seen fit to do so, 29,149 ft. would seem to be the figure now generally accepted for the mountains' height, writes P. R. Butler in 'The Sphere.'

Mt. Everest was originally located and provisionally "heighted" by Lieut. Andrew Waugh, who retired from the Surveyor-Generalship of India as a major-general in 1861, after seventeen years in the appointment.

A devoted pupil of Sir George Everest (1790-1866), who joined in the great trigonometrical survey of India in 1817, Waugh gave his old master's name to the mountain, which otherwise might be known to us as "Mt. Waugh", but for a time he had merely classed it as No. 15 among a number of other Himalayan peaks which he located.

Although that little "2" at the end of Everest's height is not any more ridiculous than would be any other single digit, it does seem so coming after the impressive 29.000.

'WREN'S RECORD'

In Ireland they tell you that the wren is the "King of All Birds" because, when the feathered creation was competing at the beginning of the world for the altitude record, he nestled on the eagle's back, and when at last his unwitting host, having outclimbed all the others, had reached his limit, the little bird fluttered up a few feet more to win the prize. The Kashmiris of the Himalayan foothills, if they heard this story and were told the estimated figure of Mt. Everest's height, would call the two it the "Wren's Record," at all events — halted!

Somebody stated the other day that not until a mountaineer stands on the top of the Everest with an aneroid barometer in his hand will its height be correctly given. But would it be so? One very much doubts it.

HARD TASK

Some of the obstacles in the path of true assessment are: the deflection of the plumb-line caused by the attraction of mountain masses (this, in its turn, being counter-affected by the density of the earth's crust beneath the masses); the possible tilting of the surveyor's level; the influence of atmospheric refraction; and the absence of "geoidal" information, i.e. of the mountain's height above sea-level if the latter could be extended to that point.

Of interest, too, is the theory propounded by many geologists at the present time that, due to the upward expansion of the rock which underlies "the Snowy Range," the peaks are gradually rising. Geologically speaking, the Himalayas are so young that this may quite conceivably be the case.

One hopes, however, for the sake of the hardly Swiss and British expeditions who are coping with the Great Adventure, that the process is — temporarily

Last Of The Impresarios

HUROK'S EYE FOR NEW TALENT

SINCE this is a success story populated with fables come true, it is appropriate to begin with a pert and pretty 20-year-old understudy from the Bronx, prayerfully pushed onstage at the Met when, at curtain time early in the season two years ago, soprano Nadine Conner lay suddenly ill on her dressing room divan.

It is theatre's indestructible fable—the triumph of the obscure understudy. She sings gloriously the exacting role of Zerlina in Mozart's Don Giovanni, captures the hearts of an audience the adulation of the critics, a gasp of relief from Mr. Bing and —yes, indeed—a movie contract, thus write Harold Braverman and Bernard Simon in the "Promenade".

But our purpose in recalling the meteoric triumph of lovely Roberta Peters is only to introduce a gentleman listed on marques as S. Hurok. He is bald and round and his accent is Slavic. He is, in his own right as a connoisseur of the lively arts, something of a genius. He has a talent for scratching up talents.

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Some months before Hurok had devoted a few passing moments to auditioning the untried singer. He departed with Miss Peters' signature on a contract.

The story of Roberta Peters can be recast with some slight script editing for Jan Peerce, the lusty tenor; for Isaac Stern, the young violin virtuoso who grosses dol. 70,000 a year; for Patrice Munsel, Blanche Thebom of the Met; for a score of other youthful artists whom Hurok plucked from obscurity.

S.—It stands for Sol—Hurok is the lonely survivor of a once hardy Broadway breed that flourished a generation ago only to be trammeled by the crush of specialization and big business. Hurok is the last of the impresarios—the Charles Dillinghams, Oscar Hammersteins and Morris Gests—fabulous showmen who trafficked in art in the grand manner.

The impresario was an individualist whose personality shone as vividly in his theatrical promotions as the artists and entertainers he promoted. He created his shows, mapped the tours, rented theatres, rewrote publicity handouts, scolded musicians, cajoled audiences, kept one eye shifting between reviews and receipts and—on 24-hour call—disentangled the love affairs and appeased the volatile temperaments of his stars.

The concert stage was his domain; the musical auditoriums of Europe his primary source of supply. He sold virtuosity and culture; if he sold it well, that season he was host for champagne suppers.

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Next season, alas, audiences might be less receptive and the impresario was—but only momentarily, of course—bankrupt.

Sol Hurok, now in his sixty-third year, after four decades as an impresario is still challenging the industry.

Mr. Hurok chanced upon Miss Marian Anderson at a routine Paris recital and won her to his management with a flourish of magnanimity. He guaranteed her 15 American concerts for her first year, unheard-of security for a struggling singer. He went on to promote Marian Anderson into the top five incomes of the concert business.

Such discoveries are not uncommon with Hurok. They have made and dissipated for him several healthy fortunes.

He vibrated himself into an irrepressible campaign to introduce ballet to American audiences—and to make them like it.

That he has succeeded in the task—though the struggle, at one point, reduced him to bedding in Central Park, his clothes detained by an impatient and unpaid hotelkeeper—is evidenced by the wholesome audience acceptance of tulle skirts and the pirouettes. Today they are standard

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Mountain Citadel Of Europe In Heart

SWISS HAVE MADE A RELIGION OF NEUTRALITY

"SUPPOSE war came today," said the young Swiss diplomat, "do you know that within twenty-four hours Switzerland would have the mightiest armed force in western Europe—800,000 trained soldiers ready to fight? That's 20 per cent of our total population. If the United States ever mobilized like that, it would mean an army of 32,000,000 Americans," writes RALPH G. MARTIN in 'Pageant,'

He let that sink in, then added. "And yet right this minute, our whole professional army doesn't add up to a thousand men."

When you start checking on it, you find the Swiss have something else to export besides fine watches and cheese with holes in it; they have the pattern for one of the best defence systems in the Western world.

It's based on the idea that a nation's survival is not just the business of an army of young men; on the contrary, it's everybody's business.

Go to any house in this picture-postcard country and you'll find at least one rifle, well-oiled, loaded. Talk to the local postmaster and maybe he'll tell you about his pile of emergency ration cards, ready for distribution. The housewife has her prescribed emergency food rations, industry has its reserve raw materials, the old shepherd knows which ammo dump he's going to guard.

EVERREADY

They say that with his right foot every Swiss is a citizen; with his left foot he's a soldier. And they add, "Perhaps the big reason we've never had to fight is that for 600 years we have always been ready."

How did Europe's postage-stamp turn into such a porcupine?

You have to go back to the Battle of Morgarten in 1315. Those were the days of armoured knights, and the Austrian Hapsburgs sent 12,000 across the border to take over this tiny country. Suddenly, down from the mountains rolled huge boulders and behind the boulders swarmed hundreds of screaming Swiss, swinging strange long pikes fixed with curved steel hooks to harpoon knights off their horses. There weren't many prisoners—and no invading army has ever visited Switzerland since.

It's a Swiss joke, and a hard fact, that every Swiss village—no matter how small—has three things: a church, a restaurant, and a shooting range.

But don't get them wrong. This is a nation of individuals, not goose-steppers. Practising on the shooting range each Sunday, that's traditional. Of course they have guns at home, but that's the only way this little country can guarantee itself immediate mobilization.

LIFELONG HABIT

And why does everybody talk so much about the military? Because almost every young man has been a soldier before he's 20 and keeps returning for annual refresher training until he's 48, and because everybody feels the life and death of his country as a highly personal thing.

Deep in every Swiss is the fear of dictatorships, the feeling that there must never be any military state in Switzerland. That's why the army is civilian. That's why this is an army without a general—he's elected by parliament only in time of crisis. That's why the entire professional Swiss Army consists of only 400 military instructors, plus some outpost soldiers. But the four months' training are probably the toughest four months in the life of any Swiss.

"Four months is not too much time to make a tough soldier out of a soft citizen, but we do it," said Colonel Waibel, commander of a recruit centre in Lucerne. "Our day starts long before sun rise, often goes far into the night. Sometimes our soldiers get only three hours' sleep, sometimes not even that much, and at least 25 per cent of our training is night work."

Morale? Most soldiers in most armies get a 10-minute break during a tough bayonet drill and stretch out or smoke; these Swiss soldiers yodel.

And why shouldn't they sing? None of them has to throw away any future; their Army traning lasts only four months. And even then they get back most of their lost civilian salary. Employers and employees pay a special tax to ensure fair compensation to all training soldiers on a proportionate basis—higher for a bank clerk than for a bank president.

BIGGEST ASSET

But the biggest Swiss military asset—the thing that scared off Hitler—is the Swiss Redoubt. It's the Switzerland no tourist sees. It cost a billion dollars, took 80,000 workers two years to build, and the Swiss hope it will never be used.

It's a string of hundreds of huge invisible fortresses stretching more than 200 miles around the white heart of Switzerland.

Picture whole cities buried deep in those Alps with enough food and ammunition to last the entire 800,000-man Army up to two years. Each fort at least twice as long as a football field and usually deep enough to need high-speed lifts; with subterranean power stations, enormous underground factories, powerful concealed artillery and disappearing airfields.

Swiss smile when they hear tourist stories about seeing some plane heading straight smack for a mountain, then mysteriously disappearing into nowhere.

That nowhere consists of giant slabs of rock and large hydraulic lifts for hoisting planes from one level to another inside those rocks. Once on the exit runways, booster rockets shoot the planes out on a take-off within the rocks.

Swiss planes and pilots are among the best. A big part of their 500 fighters are the latest model British Vampire jets with improved Swiss rockets. The training of Swiss pilots would scare the parachutes off most pilots. Aerial acrobatics zooming up and down the mountains, pulling out in split seconds. Army-trained pilots also fly Swissair and, in case of war, Swissair's big DC-6Bs fly for the Army. They're also convertible to jet.

The Swiss invited an American tank general to inspect their defence set-up a few years ago. The Redoubt impressed him as almost impregnable. "But so what" he added. "I'd starve you out."

NO PRISON

The Swiss disagree. First, their Redoubt was never planned as a prison. "We'll wage guerilla warfare from these forts on a large scale around the clock, send fighter planes out on steady missions, shell the enemy with our long-range artillery."

And what about paratroopers? "Well," continued the High Command officer, "supposing they dropped thousands and thousands of paratroopers on the Alps to take our Redoubt. First of all the terrain is dangerous, no trees or cover, really desolate. Those paratroopers would be caught in the fire of a thousand guns they couldn't see."

Still, the Swiss recently changed their general strategy. After all, four-fifths of the Swiss people and most of their big cities and industries live outside the Redoubt. So now their defence starts at the border, utilizing all the natural obstacles of their changing terrain, from deep streams to gorges every few miles.

Sniper stations, booby traps, electrified wire, artillery pill-boxes—all expertly camouflaged. Open the wrong barn door and you'll find an anti-tank gun staring you in the face. That shepherd near the picturesque chalet may not be a shepherd at all, but a Swiss soldier — and DID YOU EVER HEAR OF A HEN-HOUSE BACKED BY SIX FEET OF CONCRETE?

Thousands of such installations exist, some planned to stall any invader for a day, some for an hour.

And everywhere are mines. **Push some buttons and all 25 major Swiss mountain passes would avalanche, all the bridges would disappear.**

ANSWER TO ATOM BOMB

The Swiss even have an answer to the atomic bomb. Their jaw-breaking answer: Werkzeumaschinenfabrik Oerlikon.

It's the biggest munitions plant in Europe now, and Oerlikon's boss, one of the richest and most powerful men in the world, is a big, broad man known as Buhrle. "I am the only man in the world," he said, relaxing in his private office, "who made a guided missile with his own money."

His weapon is so far ahead of all others that America has invited Buhrle to duplicate his entire Swiss set-up in the United States.

Present plans already call for an American labour force of 20,000 people. They'll produce not only Oerlikon's guided missiles, but its anti-aircraft guns, which shoot twice as fast as any other, and improved jet rockets three times lighter and more accurate than any others.

Here's a country only half the size of California, a country that hasn't had a war in 600 years, and yet last year spent 38 per cent of its total budget on defence.

Say the Swiss: This is our insurance policy against paying the real price of war. If other nations had prepared as we had prepared, there might not have been those last two world wars. We are strong because we're free, and we are free because we're strong. And it isn't only freedom that makes them strong; it's hard work and co-operation.

SHADOW GOVERNMENT

E. F. Zaugg is a roly-poly, cheerful man who doesn't look like a vital member of the Shadow Government, but he is. This Shadow Government is made up of the best Swiss brains, who make detailed plans for every conceivable emergency need.

They call it a Shadow Government because it takes over only in time of crisis. These best brains have no fancy offices. They keep their own civilian jobs, do this war planning in their own time—WITHOUT PAY.

Zaugg's big headache has been food reserves and ration cards. "Not enough wheat for bread, so we'll eat potatoes, and we have enough potatoes for at least a year, enough cheese for two years.

Onion soup, potato pancakes, or spaghetti? That simply means Switzerland consists of three main national groups, French, German, and Italian, and Zaugg's different ration-cards must remember their various food habits.

Like most men anywhere, the Swiss can hardly wait to get out of the Army. But once out, riflemen join rifle clubs, tank men from tank clubs. There are thousands and thousands of these clubs all over the country, an integral heart of Swiss defence.

EQUIPMENT

Completely independent of the Army, they tell the Army: keep clear of us. if we want your advice we'll ask for it. Clubs can

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FINGERS CREATE BEAUTY

Prominent Bombay sculptor V. P. Karmarkar at work in his studio.

Half A Century Devoted To Sculpture

MR. KARMARKAR'S UNIQUE ACHIEVEMENT

BY G. V. CHANDWADKAR

"WHY all this fuss?" observed Mr. V.P. Karmarkar entering a friend's studio, adding: "there are so many who cross their sixty and there is nothing unique about my doing it."

For some 50 years, Mr Karmarkar has devoted his life to sculpture and his friends who have been observing his successful career cannot but celebrate such a great event by presenting him with a commomeration volume of his work on this occasion.

Born on October 2, 1891, at Sasawane, Kolaba District, Mr. Karmarkar in his youth sought a career in Calcutta, and in later years in Bombay, where he now has a spacious studio at 2-A Warden Road, overlooking the sea face, near Mahalaxmi Temple.

During this long span of a half-a-century of active career as a sculptor, he has stayed in different States executing commissions for different Maharajas, outstanding among them being Gondal, Baroda, Gwalior and Kolhapur.

Turn In The Tide

Karmarkar was the son of a village KIRTANKAR, who eked out his existence by modelling Ganapati idols and singing bhajans at village festivals. As a young lad of eleven, he was discovered by Mr. Otto Rothfield, Assistant Collector of Kolaba, for his bold wall-drawing of Shivaji Maharaj. With his assistance and later with the aid of the late Col. Bhajekar, he acquired regular school education in India and abroad and the bronze statue of Shivaji, huge equestrian sculptural piece, brought him international fame.

In his long and chequered career, Karmarkar had to battle with poverty but his sculpture. "Conch-blower", turned the wheel of fortune in his favour and today among the few well known sculptors of India, Karmarkar enjoys a unique position. There is an unceasing flow of commissions of various types into his studio, not only from India but even abroad.

A couple of years ago, at the invitation of his old friend, Miss Mabel Maxton, he went to America to give demonstrations and lectures in Milton College, Wisconsin. There he modelled a bust of Dean Daland for the Faculty. In 1924, he had sent to Milton College a marble tablet of President Daland long since displayed in the college library. Some of the famous pieces of his sculptures have gone out into private collections in England, America and Germany.

Amongst the few Indian or foreign artists who had the unique privilege of modelling or painting Gandhiji from life, Karmarkar happens to be one.

With the dissolution of States, artists in general and sculptors in particular look to State support. The fact that the Finance Minister of the Union Government came all the way from Delhi and blessed the artist on the occasion is, we can safely say, a beginning of state patronage to art.

I recently transferred my seven-year-old daughter to a progressive school and was delighted with her new interest in education. One morning I noticed she had a cold and told her that she had better not go to school that day.

"But I've got to go, Mommy," she insisted, almost tearfully.

"Why must you?" I wanted to know.

"Today our class is going to make a clay model of a cow," she explained, "and I'm chairman of the udder committee!"

First Men On America's Soil

Who from the Old World discovered America first?

The modern man believes it is Columbus.

But fins of bones of animals now extinct with man-made tools imbedded between the ribs go to show that man from Asia must have crossed the Bering Strait about 12,000 years back. From the North the progress was to the South and later gave rise to great Inca, Aztec and Pueblo civilisations.

The writer who was a member of an Amazon Expedition describes the animals and climate of America when man first trod the soil of that continent.

WHEN ASIAN CROSSED BERING STRAIT

MODERN Americans look upon the discovery of the New World as a recent event — one that took place 460 years ago when a few brave men, proceeding in the face of opposition and ridicule to demonstrate that the world was round, inadvertently discovered a vast new land. But a still more fascinating discovery of America goes back at least 12,000 years, to a time when men everywhere were nomadic hunters and the world's climate was quite different from what it is today, writes Betty J. Meggers in 'Americas.'

It is becoming increasing evident that man has lived in Europe, Asia, and Africa for at least a million years, but during most of this vast expanse of time the Americas were devoid of human occupants. Their huge forests were untouched by the axe, their rivers flowed silently between wooded banks, and game abounded in the absence of human hunters. Even at the time of the first European exploration of North America flocks of birds blackened the sky and herds of bison reached as far as the eye could see.

Task Indeed

The original discoverers of America experienced something that man will know again only if he is able to reach some distant life-supporting planet: plants and animals of strange new species greeted their eyes, unfamiliar bird songs assailed their ears, and they did not have even hazy traditions to guide their steps or to indicate what dangers might lie ahead. How different from the situation of our own ancestors who could profit from the "Indians'" thousands of years of exploration and experiment!

The first discovery of the New World took place before men had learned to record events in writing; but, just as a hunter can tell from a broken twig or a track in the dirt what animal has passed and how long ago, so an archaeologist can piece together from a crude stone tool in Alaska, a projectile point in New Mexico, a fishhook in Chile, and similar man-made objects, the history of the people that made and used them.

Of the many important archaeological discoveries in the Americas, there is space here to cite only a few of the most complete and best dated, but these illustrate the crude beginnings that developed into the great Inca, Aztec, and Pueblo civilizations.

First Finds

Only since 1926, when tools of human manufacture were found near Folsom, New Mexico, in association with the bones of animals now extinct, has the American Indian's claim to respectable antiquity been known.

MOST UNUSUAL AMONG THE TOOLS WAS A DELICATELY CHIPPED POINT WITH A CHANNEL OR FLUTE ALONG EACH SURFACE, WHICH HAS BECOME THE TRADEMARK OF THE FOLSOM CULTURE.

Folsom sites have since been discovered in other sections of New Mexico and in adjacent Colorado, and individual fluted points have been picked up in every state east of the Rocky Mountains, in Canada, and in Alaska. Outside the South-west however, the finds have been scattered and show neither the concentration nor the geological evidence of antiquity present at the Folsom and Lindenmeier sites.

The area around the Lindenmeier site, in Colorado, is now a semi-desert, supporting only scrub-by mesquite bushes and desert grasses. Some 15 feet of soil have built up over the remnants of the Folsom people's camps, and the alternating dark and light-coloured layers record several successive periods of humid and arid climate between Folsom times and the present.

Like her husband, Clifford Evans, Jr. of the Smithsonian Institution, Betty J. Meggers is an anthropologist. She recently was awarded her Ph.D by Columbia University. In 1948 and 1949, Mr. and Mrs. Evans were members of the Lower Amazon Archaeological Expedition sponsored by Columbia and the Viking Press They hope to go on another South American expedition this fall.

Positive Proof

The stone tools are in or just below a thick band of dark soil produced by the decay of abundant vegetation, proof that the first settlers found Colorado considerably rainier and cooler than it is today, with forests and lush meadows teeming with game.

Rabbit, fox, wolf, deer, and antelope bones found along with the projectile points show that all these animals, still living in the region, were used by Folsom man for food.

More important, there are also skeletal remains of the large American camel, the giant sloth, the native horse, the mammoth, an extinct species of bison and extinct and living forms of the musk ox.

FOR SOME OF THESE THERE IS NO PROOF OF CONTEMPORANEITY, BUT A FOLSOM POINT FOUND IMBEDDED BETWEEN THE RIBS OF THE EXTINCT 'BISON TAYLORI' LEAVES NO ROOM FOR DOUBT.

These characteristics of climate and fauna, and the location of the sites on the shores of long-vanished lakes and old river terraces, are important clues to the antiquity of the cultural remains. Careful study of them has enabled Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, the Smithsonian Institution authority on early (Paleo-Indian) remains, to state that

"The Folsom men lived at the Lindenmeier site while the glaciers still lingered in the mountains and at a time when the climate was colder and wetter than that of today."

Geologists estimate that the last glaciation was drawing to a close between 12 and 15 thousand years ago.

Ample Game

Folsom man was a hunter, and lived primarily on the game he killed. Archaeologists base this conclusion on the type of artifacts he used: projectile points, knives, scrapers, choppers, drills, rubbing stones, and shaft-smoothers, all tools for killing and butchering game and preparing skins or for manufacturing hunting implements.

Game was plentiful enough to support many groups of hunters, and traces have been found of other cultures occupying the American South-west at about the same time as Folsom man. Among the best known are those of Ventana Cave, Gypsum Cave, Sandia, and Yuma, each of which can be recognized by a distinctively shaped projectile point.

STORY OF HOMO SAPIENS 12,000 YEARS BACK

Recent research in Mexico suggests that other groups of early hunters took advantage of similar favourable conditions there.

Another Culture

A different type of culture, which has been designated the Cochise culture, was found in Southern New Mexico and Arizona, near the Mexican border. From the side of a ravine 13-1/2 feet below the present ground surface have come hammerstones, flat milling stones of several sorts, and pestles for grinding and pounding seeds and nuts. No projectile points have come to light, which indicates that if they are present at all, they are so rare hunting could not have been a main source of food. The region today is arid and can support only sparse plant life, but charcoal from hickory trees, which grow only where there is abundant moisture, and geological vestiges of a permanent river point to a cooler and moister climate during Cochise times. Only such an environment could have provided enough seeds, nuts roots, and fruits to support a semi-sedentary human population. Since this climate existed most recently during the moist period accompanying the end of the last glaciation, these people must have been approximately contemporary with the Folsom hunters a little to the north.

"FILIBUSTER IN KOREA"

Justus in The Minneapolis Star

In S. America

Our knowledge of early human habitation in the area between Mexico and Tierra del Fuego, at the southern tip of South America, is meagre, perhaps because conditions are less favourable to the preservation of such remains, perhaps because there has been less concentrated search for them.

In Pampa de Los Fosiles, in northern Peru, and in a cave near Huancayo in the central highlands are stone tools left by hunters who roamed the now arid terrain when it was watered by lakes.

Cave and rock shelters in the vicinity of Lagoa Santa, Minas Gerais, Brazil, have yielded axes and projectile points that may have been made and used by some of the earliest inhabitants of eastern South America.

No bones of extinct animals are associated with these tools, but a human skull found in Confins Cave beneath debris containing remains of the native horse ground sloth, mastodon, and other extinct fauna, increases the possibility that man entered the region at a time when the climate and animal life were different from what they are today.

Time Issue

Almost at the southern tip of South America are two more sites that have produced significant evidence of man's antiquity in the Americas and that give a clue to the length of time it took him to penetrate to their remotest regions. These are Palli Aike and Fell's Cave, north of the Strait of Magellan and just south of the present Argentine-Chilean boundary.

Palli Aike is a cave in the edge of an old volcanic crater, high above the surrounding plain and facing away from the prevailing winds.

On the floor inside, a five-foot-thick accumulation of artifact bearing debris was found, attesting to a long period of human use.

The lowest, and therefore the earliest, deposit contained broken and burnt bones of the native American horse and the ground sloth, as well as 3,800 stone and bone tools. These rested on a layer of volcanic ash deposited during an eruption estimated to have occurred about 9,000 years ago.

In Fell's Cave, a nearby shelter in the eroded bank of the Rio Chico, the earliest refuse was similar, yielding stone and bone artifacts associated with burnt fragments of horse, sloth, and guanaco bones. As time passed the horse and sloth became extinct and the guanaco rare—an indication of increasing aridity that is confirmed by geological observations of lake levels. As in North America, this is related to the end of the Ice Age.

The new method of dating, by measuring the amount of radioactive carbon (C-14) in the bones, puts man's first occupation of Palli Aike—and hence the most recent possible date for his arrival at the southern tip of the New World—at between eight and nine thousand years ago.

Man Came From The North

Much research is needed before the details of man's first discovery and settlement of the New World can be worked out, but the general picture is beginning to emerge. As we move northward from Palli Aike, the sites tend to be progressively older.

This means that man arrived in North America, before he did in Soutuh America, and the trail of chipped flints leads back to Alaska and toward the Bering Strait.

Here only 65 miles of water, broken by the Diomede Island "stepping stones," separate the New World from the Old.

During the glacial periods, such a tremendous volume of water went into the ice sheets that the sea level sank enough to expose the land connecting Alaska with Siberia.

We know that the horse, the bison, and other animals made their way at various periods across this land bridge, and now we are sure man followed the same route, perhaps hunting the animals.

For a long period the Americas were cut off from the rest of the world by vast sheets of ice that covered huge areas of northern Europe, Siberia, Alaska, Canada and the northeastern United States. Solid ice thousands of feet thick and thousands of miles in extent was a barrier to the passage of any living thing. But three times during the last 100,000 years the ice sheets melted sufficiently to clear a corridor southward through Alaska—an estimated 75,000; 40,000 and 15,000 to 20,000 years ago. Archaeological evidence favours the last as the opportunity used by man.

No Human Bones

What did the people who made this pioneer trip look like? No one knows, for no human skeltal remains have been found in association with the tools. The few skeleton finds that have been made despite these unpromising conditions cannot be linked with the makers of the artifacts because they were either isolated or associated with tools of undistinctive types. But there is always the hope that one day the bones of a "Folsom man" will turn up.

The crude and generalized tools that have survived show that man brought with him a very primitive culture.

He had weapons for hunting, simple tools for preparing the hides that probably served to shield him from the cold, hammerstones for cracking seeds and bones, stone knives that would cut, but not very efficiently.

His spears must have had wooden handles, and a few sharp-pointed flints hint that he may have ornamented his wood and bone tools with simple engraved designs.

Constant wandering in search of game limited his material possessions to what could be easily carried,

As the centuries passed, immigrants filtered into every part of the New World and learned to adapt to its variety of climates, terrains, and organic resources. After several thousand years, they learned to domesticate plants, and this more reliable food supply permitted them to settle down for many years in the same spot.

The Difference

With sedentary life came the opportunity to accumulate material goods. Pottery, too bulky and fragile to be useful to a nomadic hunting people, began to be widely used. Leisure permitted the experimentation that resulted in weaving, metallurgy, and other arts and crafts. Religion and social organization became more formalized and elaborate.

As the decades grew into centuries and the centuries into millenia, the simple equipment brought by the first settlers developed into the multiple products of complex cultures.

The story of the evolution of culture in the Americas closely parallels that in Europe and the Near East. For our ancestors also began as roving hunters; invented agriculture; discovered pottery-making, weaving, and metallurgy, built towns, cities and empires—so one might wonder whether there was not continuous communication between the Old World and the New.

To this the archaeologist replies that the vast bulk of evidence points to independent cultural development in the two hemispheres.

After man had crossed the Bering Strait and moved down into the heart of the continent he was cut off forever from his place of origin. He even lost all tradition of such a past, and in 1492 the people of the New World were as ignorant as Columbus and his followers of the existence of another land beyond the sea.

NEW MEXICO FINDS SUPPLY PROOF

JUNGLE RETREATS BEFORE BULLDOZER

Himalayan Terai Under Plough

BY RITCHIE CALDER

Mosquito 'Raj' Is Gone For Ever

THE throb of the tracto- and the rending crash of the bulldozer scare the tigers and send them deeper into the jungle. At night, the new settlers light fires and beat drums to ward off the herds of wild elephants which ravage the fields of the new sugar-cane harvest.

Recently a man-eating tiger killed two men in a single night. On the same path there were jackals prowling hopefully in case it should come back. And we had an unhappy moment when our car stalled in fording what was obviously a waterhole of the jungle beasts.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIA

HERE in Haldwani, not far from where I am writing lived Jim Corbett, whose "Man-Eating Tiger of Kumaon" is a classic and whose feats as the lone hunter who went out to face the jungle killers are still lengendary among the tribes with whom I have just been.

This, then, is the real tiger-jungle. It could come straight out of Kipling's Jungle Books and the Mowgli stories. It is the Himalayan "Terai" on the borders of Tibet and Nepal.

But we did not come here to find the Man-Cub, or to hunt tigers—although Dr. Peter Issaris (of Greece) and Nurse Pepper (of Essex), with whom we have been travelling, carry guns on their medical rounds. We came to see the jungle in retreat.

Land Of Promise

And here it is in full retreat. Already 100,000 acres are being cleared for the settlement of refugees. Thirty thousand acres are now flourishing farms. All day on the roads round here you pass files of Hindu families, with all their belongings on their heads, at the end of their 400 miles trek from the Muslem Punjab into the new land of promise.

It is one of the world's most remarkable stories. Kipling wrote of "letting the jungle in" and how the beasts revenged themselves on Man by trampling down the villages and fields. "And by the end of the Rain there was the roaring Jungle in full blast on the spot that had been under the plough no six months before."

But amongst his beasts of the jungle, Kipling left out the mosquito. It was not the massive elephant who let in the jungle of the Himalayan Terai, but a tiny insect.

Smothered by creeping vines and the elephant grass are the reminders of a civilisation of cultivators, which once prospered on the rich soil of the Terai. Then men became too clever and tried to increase their cultivation by irrigation canals. What they succeeded in doing was in producing a malarial swamp, because they cut canals across the natural drainage system.

They let in the jungle. The population either died or retreated into the hills, and the mosquito reigned as King of the Jungle.

And so it was until five years ago, when the government of U.P. (once United Provinces, now Uttar Pradesh) together with the central government, decided to recover this land for refugees and to help to feed India's 350 millions.

WHO At Work

They called in international help. The World Health Organization team, with UNICEF supplies of d.d.t. and equipment first moved into the area in May 1949 As usual, the government provided a "matching" team of Indian doctors, entomologists and field workers.

The problem of malaria control was difficult, because the disease was carried, not by one variety of mosquito, but by two. When the malaria-season of one type ended the second mosquito took over.

When the two types were identified and their habits studied, a programme of "residual' spraying was begun. This means that the mosquito is attacked, not in its breeding places, but in the people's huts. If you kill the mosquito there, you not only prevent the disease being transmitted to the dwellers, but you kill the parent mosquitoes and prevent them from breeding at all.

There were two other complications. The local tribes at first resisted the invasion of their homes. And then there is the ritual plastering of the huts at certain periods of the year. This means that one d.d.t. spraying is not sufficient and has to be repeated after each plastering.

In the Terai area the F.A.O. and W.H.O. work jointly to free the land of malaria and to spur production of food. Bulldozers (top) make the swampland retreat in Himalayan Terai. Over 30,000 acres out of 100,000 for refugee settlement are now flourishing farms. Cartful of straw (lower picture) is used for thatching roofs and feeding animals.

Gradually Dr. Issaris, the WHO team leader, and Nurse Pepper his colleague, together with their Indian associates, broke down resistances by persuasion—and by showing results. The original "demonstration" area was extended to 1,750 square miles. In this medical "parish" there are 1,300 villages, which have to be systematically sprayed and in which Nurse Pepper has regularly to take blood samples for signs of the disease.

Elephant Ride

Having seen this jungle region and some of the remote villages I marvelled at the devotion to duty which this prodigious effort means. In the dry season it is possible to use jeeps over some of the area, but I have tried that over the jungle paths, splashing through streams, nose-diving over bluffs and steeple-chasing over the rough ground, and I know the "saddle sores" and the bone weariness it involves. Sometimes they use hill ponies.

In the wet season, it can mean detours of hundreds of miles and recourse to elephants, still the only transportation which can crash and wade through the monsoon jungle.

But they have accomplished.

In one district the malaria rate amongst infants was 53.7 per cent. Next year it was nil. In another it was reduced from 76.7 per cent to 2.6 per cent. The infant-malaria rate is the real measure of the effectiveness of the control. If a baby is not infected in the first year of its life, it indicates that there are no new cases of malaria.

We have been amongst the Tharus, who, with the Bhuksas, are the two tribes which old records describe as the only people who could survive malaria in this region. The Tharus are certainly a hardy lot, but they suffered and died from malaria and one can judge that malaria control has meant to them by the boisterous welcome the doctors and Nurse Pepper get in villages where three years ago they were resisted.

Man-Woman Role

One form which their gratitude took was to put on for us a tribal dance, with strange music and queer movements. It was the story of the gods, and the central figure was a woman, in high head dress and voluminous skirts and weighed down with heavy silver ornaments. But the "woman had a heavy black moustache This man-woman role is part of the curious history of this tribe.

At the time of the Mogul invasion the men of the royal house were all killed and the royal women fled into the jungle with the servant castes (the Saises and Chamars), and the Tharus and the Bhuksas are descended from the royal marriages with these subcastes. Probably it started with polyandry —a wife having more than one husband—like the Woman of Samleh, but it has meant in these tribes a reversal of the usual status of women in this part of the world. They are socially the equals of men and in some cases their superior.

We went, too, into the new farm settlements, in the cleared jungle. In their new homes and their new steadings (with the tube wells which not only give them fresh water but help to lower the water table of the erstwhile march) the settlers are DDT.—protected. There is no malaria.

At one of the local schools I was told that once two out of three children would be absent through malaria. Now, they all turn up and overflow from the verandah classrooms into the court-yards, where they squat round teacher under the peepul trees.

Pest Control

Here we have an encouraging example of international co-operation, and intelligent foresight. A Food and Agriculture team is working alongside the WHO team. The countryside is swarming with tractors and jungle-clearing equipment of the Central Tractor Organisation, which was set up by the Indian Government with the help of the International Bank of the United Nations. This organisation hires at running costs, equipment to the U.P government.

The F.A.O. team includes an ecologist, Dr. R. O. Whyte (British), who, with Dr. G. V. Jacks, wrote "The Rape of the Earth". His job as ecologist is to see that the balance of nature is not drastically upset, as it has been by ruthless development in other parts of the world. Mr. Ronald B. Jessop (British) an agricultural engineer, brings to this jungle area the lessons and experience of the ground-nuts Scheme in East Africa. Two Scandinavians, Mr. J. E. C. Hansen and Mr. Koeneke, have been brought in to advise and organise the use of small power-driven units for local industry and the building of workshops and the training of Indian mechanics in tractor maintenance. An American, Dr. Rawlins, a specialist in plant protection, is training local personnel in pest and disease control. A Dutchman, Mr. Hoek is developing village industry.

Here is a team which is looking all round the problem, instead of leaving mistakes, often disastrous, to be discovered later.

In the centre of the cleared area is a state farm, with all the latest mechanical equipment to demonstrate to the incoming peasants the value of new methods; and with nurseries for the supply of quality seeds. The farmers are given the seeds they require and from their first harvest give back the amount, plus 25 per cent more, to help others.

It is certainly an impressive sight to go out into the jungle and see the work of clearing in progress. Tree-dozers, which just lean up against trees and uproot them: bulldozers, linked by loops of massive chain, which drag the trees and the brush out of the ground bush-rakes, heavy equipment which sweeps the "debris" into windbrakes; stumpers, which force out the stumps of trees; and the heavy ploughs, which do

(Continued On Page 23 Col. 2)

Last Look Round

"THIS making of Christians will raise the price of hogs; if we grow all to be pork eaters we shall not have a rasher on the coals for money," says Launcelot, one of Shakespeare's characters in "The Merchant of Venice"

Neither I do not want to raise the price of pan, the wonderful cosmetic over which a Bengal M.P. got ecstatic in the Indian Parliament the other day. Beauty aids are not my line. However, there was a charge in Britain that out of the American aid lipsticks and chewing gum accounted for millions of dollars!

But nowadays one comes across advertisements of newer and newer discoveries every day in the field of chemistry, which are boosted with all the backing of dollars and £. s. d. that the manufacturers command. Their qualities are mentioned in various writeups in newspapers of the day. And overnight a thing becomes a miracle drug. One does not want to decry what the test-tube in the laboratory or controlled experiments on guinea-pigs or humans have convincingly proved. Neither does one with an open mind decry some old, untested-in-the-lab. thing, which has the backing of centuries of use, which humanity is not so idiotic to continue, if it were harmful to the consumer.

A Miracle Drug

THE new discovery, which has recently been popping up in the writeups in Indian papers and in advertisements is CHLOROPHYLL. According to a description chlorophyll is the scientific name for the green colouring matter found in plants. But though it is so common it is very difficult to extract it in bulk. That is why, so goes the advertisement, farmers who grow alfalfa are getting rich quickly. They sell their crop to one of the three extracting companies, who buy several tons of this cattle fodder to obtain a little chlorophyll powder. (There is at least one British firm whose ad. I have seen in English papers I came across). Chlorophyll now costs Rs. 500 a pound.

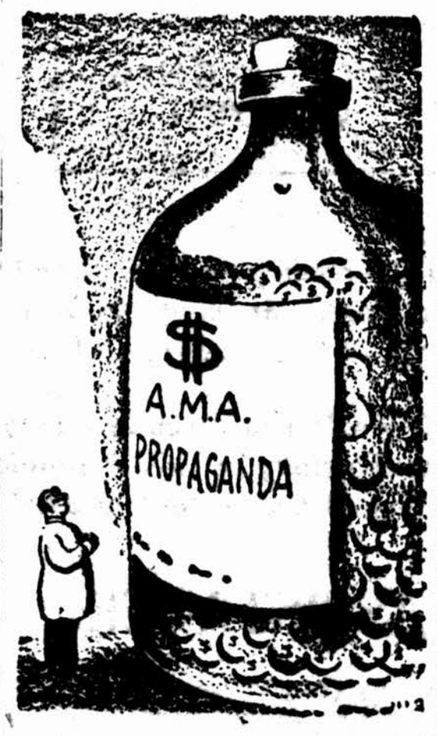
The boom in the prices is due to the many products which now contain chlorophyll. Manufacturers have produced over 70 different products containing this MIRACLE DRUG. Let the advertisement speak further. Many shops in the United States have started special Chlorophyll Departments to sell products like Chloromint, a deodorizing mouth wash; Air-Wick containing chlorophyll for air-freshening; popular tooth-pastes, which now incorporate chlorophyll in their formulas; chlorophyll tablets for sweetening the breath; chlorophyll powders for healing wounds; inner-soles for shoes impregnated with chlorophyll and even deodorizers for animals in the zoos!

I am quoting in etxenso not to advertise the miracle drug or products of American manufacturers. But I want to draw the attention of readers and especially Indian scientists to something nearer home.

Sources Here

I SPEAK firstly of the betel leaves or the much-maligned 'pan', which the U.P. Bhayya eats in abundance, and goes on as a journalist said, spreading lip-juice, of which several among us have very unpleasant experience one time or the other. I must make it quite clear at the outset that I am speaking of the 'pan' and not of the habit of eating it with tobacco and squirting the juice gushingly all round, inclusive of the person and clothes of the chewer.

I am jotting down just a few things the green betel 'pan' can do and has been known to do. When we were youngsters, those days were not of electricity but of hurricane lanterns, and kerosene lamps. If by any chance we got the smell of kerosene on our hands, we used to make use of green tender betel leaves, which grew in abundance in our garden, for getting rid of the odour. If betel leaves, or the chlorophyll that they contain is powerful enough to get rid of the smell of kerosene, certainly the chlorophyll that is contained in the pan must be of a very high quality. Next for deodorizing purposes, while clarifying butter to make ghee, many use the betel leaves—one or two—before the boiling is over. They also use the Tulasi or 'ocimum sanctum' leaves for the same purpose. Many use the juice of betel leaves on a wound or crush the betel leaves and pack the wound with the pulp, as it is supposed to be haemostatic. While putting poultice on the affected part, the material used for the poultice is warmed and put on a betel leaf and applied. Many persons when they put coconut or other oil on their heads use a betel leaf to cover it up. Sometimes a castor leaf is also used, instead. Of course both the Tulasi leaf and the betel leaf are used in decoctions prepared for some minor ailments like cold, etc. I have come across a custom of chewing pan and areca nut and squirting the juice in the eyes of cattle when they suffer from eye troubles like glaucoma. How far it is effective, it is for the veterinarians to say.



"The St. Louis Post-Dispatch." Fitzpatrick in

NeedForResearch

THE above are some of the uses in vogue of the betel leaf. If for centuries, people in the regions were the betel leaf grows and is abundant are in the habit of putting the betel leaf to several such uses, there must be a lot of chlorophyll in the much maligned 'pan'—probably, much more than in alfalfa. It is for the Indian scientists to find out the percentage of contents and make good use of it, in the form of chlorophyll, of which it must be a rich source.

If they find tangible results after investigation, then we can have cheaper chlorophyll products than American imported ones. I KNOW IF THE AMOUNT OF CHLOROPHYLL IS CONSIDERABLE IN THE BETEL LEAVES, THEN THE PRICE OF 'PAN' WILL GO UP. My intention is not boosting up the price of pan, but of giving a tip on the indigenous source of chlorophyll, which if found workable and utilised, will save a lot of hard-to-come-by dollars for import of this MIRACLE DRUG.

Other Leaves

WHILE on the leafy side of things, I would like to make mention of one or two other green leaves, which are also in common use for various purposes. These are the leaf of the turmeric plant and the banana or plantain leaf. The former is used to give a flavour while preparing ghee, i.e., a leaf or piece of it is put in the boiling butter. It is used in the 'amati'—or dal curry, or what our South Indian friends call 'sambar'—by the Maharashtrian and Karnatak people. They use it in milk and also put it in curds, so that when buttermilk is prepared (after taking out butter), it has a flavour of turmeric leaves. As invalid food there is a process of baking leavened bread of flour of rice or other cereals in hot ashes in the oven, covered on the top with turmeric leaf and below by a plantain leaf. Men use

(Continued on Page 9, Col 4)

The Welfare Scene

AUGUST 15th this year marks the completion of the first five years of our freedom. While liberty is the most priceless possession of man, yet he cannot live by liberty alone.

The achievements of the new administration have not been few, but unfortunately they have been offset by confused thinking and haphazard. Quixotic fads which seem to be the special feature of the rulers of our destiny. If the mass surging enthusiasm of the nation as on August 15, 1947, could have been captured and crystalised, rather than allowed to subside like a transient ebb, we would have today been celebrating the achievements of the first five-year plan. Instead misery, suffering and frustration of people for the past five years have even dried our stream of tears and like dazed morons, we have lost our capacity either to weep or laugh in the utter saturation of a desolate life, which has unfortunately come our way. However, in the ultimate analysis the people are to blame, for, we cannot escape the Government we deserve. It, therefore, devolves on us to see that the next five years of our life are better utilized in nation-building activities and preparing proper correctives to the defective functioning of our present Government by rededicating ourselves to an honest life and selfless service for the Motherland.

PROHIBITION

Speaking at Nagpur recently, India's level-headed Finance Minister Mr. C. D. Deshmukh said, "It is the duty of every State to review the progress of prohibition and see whether the anticipations, on which it has based its measures are fulfiled or not: if it finds that there has been a short fall, it is the State's duty to analyse the situation, and be frank enough to face facts and, if necessary, retrace its steps and modify its Prohibition policies."

These words, coming as they do, close on the publication of the Bhansali report, make interesting reading. A subtle hint may be enough to arouse the intelligent to action. The Bombay Ministry, however, has made Prohibition an article of faith and continues to pursue it in the face of overwhelming opposition and disastrous consequences.

As has been admitted by Mr. Bhansali, Prohibition touches a very small section of our population — about 10 per cent. Of these the majority must be rural folks, truly law-abiding and hence have reaped the benefits of Prohibition. Out of the small percentage of unamenable urban dwellers some 13,000 have permits and the rest satiate their thirst in a number of dubious ways.

The Supreme Court decision in respect of medicinal preparations containing alcohol, falling outside the perview of the Prohibition Act, has stimulated in certain tinctures and similar Ayurvedic preparations on an unprecedented scale. Illicit manufacture, sale and consumption of liquor has also assumed alarming proportions and the result has been that even those in charge of enforcing the Act have not been found above suspicion. Thus those who want to drink, are not denied alcohol except that the substitute stuff is crude, ugly, impure and harmful. On the one hand, Government loses excise revenue and on the other, those who ply this lucrative trade in illicit distillation, do not contribute a single farthing to the State by way of licence fees, sales tax, income tax and the like. To crown all this the State has to spend huge sums in maintaining a police force not altogether effective to deal with liquor at the cost of neglecting the protection of life and property of decent normal citizens. Money is finding its way into unworthy pockets with a proportionate increase in anti-social activities.

TINCTURES

Is it not a ridiculous proposition that one can afford to consume any amount of medicinal preparation, "Mustee tonic," "Tincture Gulcharan," containing as much as 60 to 90 per cent of alcohol but it is crime to drink beer with only 5 to 6 per cent Alcohol contents? This anomalous situation, I understand, will be remedied by amending the Drugs Act, controlling the sale and manufacture of alcoholic tinctures. At every stage the Government gives us a remedy worse than the disease. As Mr. Bhansali's laborious research proves, drink addiction is a universal and perennial problem. Still he believes that, "In India Prohibition is not an experiment; it is a social reform." For that matter social reform is always an experiment. Fortunately, Mr. Bhansali too agrees that, "I do not favour the suggestions that the Act should be made more deterrent," all the same his thirty-nine recommendations leave much to be desired and a non-official inquiry commission could have conveyed home-truths and suggested remedies in a more forthright manner.

Whatever little faith the Bombay Chief Minister and his colleagues have in the spiritual and religious heritage of the Indian people is bound to wear out in course of time and the scrapping of Prohibition in Bombay and other urban areas appears to be a matter of time.

Already loose pegs are allowed to be served in hotels to permit holders and following the suggestion of the Finance Minister Mr. Deshmukh, I will not be surprised if some kind of relaxed permit system is introduced making it possible for those earning above a particular sum, i.e. Rs. 600 p.m. or so, to secure an easy permit.

I am not throwing this as idle suggestion but someone who knows his beans tells me it is probable; but let us wait and watch.

What with the rising crescendo of public opposition and protest against the errors of omission and commission of the Morarji Ministry and the rise in crime, corruption, black-marketing, and the heavier incidence of multi-point picking taxation it needs no prophet to forecast the doom of Prohibition policy of the Government.

YOUTH WELFARE

Believe it or not, the Government of India is threatening to implement one of the recommendations of the Simla Youth Welfare Seminar. It is reliably understood that a department of Youth Welfare may shortly be organized in the appropriate Ministry at New Delhi.

A nationwide search for a duly qualified agerian to inspire this free republic's youth, is in progress. Semi-finalists, I understand are Shri A. S. D'mello and Prof. G. D. Sondhi; one has retired from Cricket and the other from teaching. There is indeed a great future in store for the nation's youths and I hope the National Youth Welfare Organizer will do a good job of it. As is expected of loyal citizens of a Welfare State, one of the candidates has offered his services 'ex-gratia' and naturaly has better chances of appointment.

On principle, I am not inclined to accept the theory that aged pensioners, however, notable their past services, should be foisted for assignment of this kind. Even otherwise, it is incorrect for the Government to employ honorary workers in responsible positions and be constrained to put up with their whims and fancies, just because they are giving their "services" free of charge. If the work has to be accomplished through voluntary workers it must be entrusted to an appropriate voluntary agency, the Government contributing its financial share. That seems to be a most satisfactory way of sponsoring Youth Welfare activities in the country.

QUACKS

Only a fortnight ago, I wrote about the increasing menace of quacks and nostrums in these columns. I am, therefore, extremely happy to note that the Government of Bombay does not seem to be unaware of the problem and are taking adequate steps to amend the Bombay Medical Practitioners Act of 1938 with a view to providing stringent punishment to quacks. Let us hope the arms of this amendment will extend to street peddlers and charlatans as well. Our congratulations to the Bombay Government for such a speedy action!

TO A BURMESE FRIEND

Dear Ba Kin,

I am glad to receive your letter and to hear that every true Burman's complacency was shaken on hearing Prime Minister Thakin Nu's declaration of Welfare objectives. In fact it is remarkable that the statement spurred all Burmans to nudge their cheeroots approvingly. Some day they may even stand up and then roll up their sleeves and start working. By Gad, the millenium is round the corner. We must now discover the corner.

In your letter you state that India cannot claim a welfare status with its millions of beggars. Why not? I ask you. This statement, I am sorry to say, betrays your ignorance about Indian affairs. Well sir, will you be pleased to note that the average earning of Bombay beggar, according to a famous beggar authority, is Rs. 40 per day or Rs. 1,200 per month, free of all taxes, i.e., at least 50 per cent better than your distant post-dated promise of Rs. 800 p.m. Of course, beggars are not the only ones to earn that much, our M.P.s also get Rs. 40 per day, tax free. However, with a view not to compete with beggars' Welfare standards, they have made a great sacrifice by accepting a voluntary cut of Rs. 5 per day.

Our Welfare State felt insecure ever since the great Burmese, the Mountbattens, left India. Of course, our Prime Minister has now ensured the security of our country in many ways, including allowing Her Majesty's officers to recruit Gurkhas on the Indian soil.

On the language front, we are making terrific progress, to propagate Hindi, the Lingua-Franca Indica. Our Government printed 750 copies of a list in Hindi giving names of all honest citizens of India fit to vote, at a cost of seven lakhs and thirty-four thousand rupees, of which 650 copies worth about five and a half lakhs of rupees still remain rotting in stores. According to a recent project these will be sold at the rate at which waste paper is sold, so that they may be available to the reading public. Incidentally, it will become a vehicle of social education on Bombay's sea-beaches where it is expected to be an integral part of the favourite snack which is known as 'Bhel', in this Welfare State.

In the last para, you have expressed your doubt about ourselves being happy in the face of various gymnastic efforts to improve our minds, morals and spirits. Well, my dear Ba Kin, you should not expect me to answer that point, for we are by now well trained to see no evil; hear no evil and consequently speak no evil, even about an abstract phantasy called happiness.

Yours as ever,

CHAITANYA

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Stop This Racket Now

PHILATELIC COMMITTEE'S DISGRACEFUL PROPOSAL

ALL who have the interest of Indian philately at heart will have been shocked and dismayed at the recommendation said to have been made by the Philatelic Advisory Committee of the Government of India with regard to the sale of certain unsold stocks of Indian States stamps now lying with the Government.

So serious are the objections to any such step being taken that one can only hope that the report that has appeared in the papers is incorrect, but in the absence of any contradiction so far, one can only assume it to be authentic and believe that the Committee is seriously considering taking a step which will sound the virtual death-knell of the prestige of Indian stamps.

Indian philately has long been a victim of official bungling, and the authorities concerned, while happy enough to rake in money from the sale of special issues, have been singularly unconcerned about the betterment of their policies and products and have shown a contemptuous disregard of the point of view of the stamp collector.

The report of the meeting of the Philatelic Advisory Committee, held at Nasik during the first week of this month, deals, in the main, with issues which are soon to be put on sale in this country. This part of the report of the proceedings is harmless enough; the real sting lies in the tail, for tucked away obscurely at the end of it is a statement which, taken at its face value, means that India is soon going to embark on a piece of philatelic thuggery of the most shabby kind.

Fantastic Proposal

The paragraph referred to reads as follows: and is taken from reports published in several papers under a Nasik dateline.

'On the subject of stocks of postage stamps of ex-Princely States which are available with Government, the Commitee was of the opinion that they might be offered for sale at Philatelic Bureaux in India.'

To the general reader this sentence will appear harmless enough, but no collector can fail to realise that it is nothing more or less than a semi-official directive that India should go in for 'remaindering'—a policy which has spelled disgrace and ruin for the philatelic future of many a country and has invariably earned well-deserved notoriety and condemnation for its sponsors.

The report appears to be an official hand-out and anyone can see the deliberately vague terms in which it has been couched. Nothing is mentioned about WHAT stocks are in the possession of the Government; nothing is said of the States that will be affected; there is nothing to indicate whether the stamps will be sold at face value or otherwise. In fact the announcement has been left so nebulous that the Committee might mean practically ANYTHING, without collectors being able to pin it down.

There are a dozen shady possibilities latent in this seemingly innocuous statement, but before describing them in detail, it might be worthwhile to give a thought to the fate of the countries which have indulged in this sort of thing in the past.

A fair proportion of the South and Central American republics entered into an arrangement with a gentleman called Nicholas Seebeck by virtue of which Seebeck printed their stamps gratis—one set each year—in return for the privilege of being allowed to sell to collectors, at any price he wished, any stamps left unsold at the end of the year. Seebeck as it happened, was left in possession of the printing plates and ran off as many copies as he chose, with the result that 'Seebeck' came to have much the same meaning in philately that 'Quisling' did in the last war. The Advisory Committee do not—yet—recommend reprinting, but even that is possible if things are not stopped immediately, for from remaindering to outright reprinting is a very short step indeed.

Transvaal is nowadays a dead letter: this state of affairs came about when its issues crashed on the stamp market after the Government sold off remainder stocks to a private individual. Many of the issues affected are available at next to nothing and are likely never to attain anything like the popularity they once had.

Rhodesia, North Borneo, certain of the Australian States—the list is a fairly long one of the places that have indulged in remaindering. India has several precedents to which she can point in condonation of her proposed action. But it would be well if she remembered the result of these countries' short sighted policies, and did not embark on an adventure which is certain to prove disastrous in the long run.

Never A Success

The hell of philatelic unpopularity is paved with the short-sightedness of those countries that saw in remaindering a quick and easy way of disposing of surplus stocks.

Philatelists, treated with a bare minimum of consideration, are like the golden goose: they will flock to the post offices and give ungrudgingly in return for the rather vicarious pleasure of taking home a few scraps of paper. But once the goose has been killed off by peddling of unsold stocks, it is going to be difficult—or wellnigh impossible—to revive it again.

Coming to the particular case of India, what exactly will be the position if stocks in possession of Government are sold in the fashion indicated? In the absence of anything to the contrary, one can assume that the stamps will be sold at their face value. I shall deal with a few points in detail.

First and foremost there is nothing in the report quoted above regarding the quantity of stamps involved or any details of the individual items. The term 'stamps of ex-Princely States' covers a multitude of items, and may include anything from the earliest rarities to common items that were current only a short while ago.

This is not quite as fantastic as it may sound, for there have been cases known of whole sheets having disappeared from official archives in this country and if these could have been removed surreptitiously then they can be sold openly now. For ANYTHING is possible when basic principles are tampered with in this outrageous fashion.

But whether old stamps or new are affected—and most probably it WILL be only recent issues—the main reason for the deal being thoroughly crooked is the fact that each and every one of the stamps of the Indian States have been declared no longer valid for postal purposes.

If the authorities are at all misguided enough to fall for this absurd proposal of the Advisory Committee, it means that they will be guilty of selling to the public scraps of paper and nothing more. It will mean that they will have gone against the very factor that endows a postage stamp with value in the eyes of collectors.

Stamps A Contract

A stamp is intrinsically a worthless scrap of paper—it is the honour and backing of the Government that issues it that gives it a value in the eyes of the philatelist. Most important of all, it is a CONTRACT, an agreement between the purchaser and the Government that the latter will provide certain services to an amount equal to the face value of the stamp.

The various Philatelic Bureaux in this country have been established as a convenience to the collector, to give him certain facilities. But the stamps sold at these bureaux are EXACTLY THE SAME as the ones sold at the post offices, and are as much a contract as the latter. Collectors often put several rupees worth of stamps on letters which they post to themselves—they give the Government this revenue in return for a postal service which would normally be worth a few annas. It is because of this getting of something for practically nothing that the authorities open these special offices for collectors, and NOT from any charitable motives.

But where the philatelist may VOLUNTARILY forego his part of the contract and not demand postal value to the full extent —he cannot be COMPELLED. A stamp with a face value of Rs. 10 bought from the Philatelic Bureau may, if the collector wishes, go straight into his album, and the Government will be the richer by Rs. 10. But the Government cannot demand this as a right or take it for granted, and if the collector chooses to put it on a parcel and insist on full postal value, the authorities are BOUND under law, to provide it.

I have stressed this 'contractual' nature of stamps to this extent for the simple reason that without it a stamp ceases to be a stamp at all. Collectors and dealers may sell stamps, after they have been demonetised or have gone obsolete, but there is no contractual obligation on the part of the government on a DEMONETISED stamp bought from an outsider. Whereas, when an official agency sells demonetised issues, it is selling junk, pure and simple, and no matter whether the stamp concerned be rare or otherwise, the principle involved is the same.

Other very important consideratons make it vital that stocks in the possession of Government do not get into the hands of the public once they have been withdrawn from sale. Several fairly recent stamps of the Indian States have become so scarce that their catalogue quotation is fabulously high compared with face value.

Leaving aside the dozens of cases where catalogue is ten or twelve times face, I shall give only three instances which will prove the case to the hilt. The 9 pies Gwalior of 1940, S.G. 140 stands at 10 sh in the catalogue—more than a hundred times face—and market value has been rated even higher in some quarters. The 3 pies Nabha of 1942, S.G. 95 catalogues at 7sh. 6d. — three hundred times face! While the Patiala 3 pies of 1937 is an even more glaring instance, being quoted in Gibbons at ten shilings, almost four hundred times over its face value.

The sponsors of the proposal under discussion may possibly retort that these stamps are out of stock and are not going to be sold, but the public has no means whatever of knowing exactly what obsolete stocks Government have in their possession, and they have a right to expect that NO STAMPS, irrespective of their current values, should be put on sale after withdrawal

Consider the state of the hundreds and thousands of dealers and collectors who have bought these steeply-risen stamps at face when current or at varying proportions above face value. What happens to dealers who have invested thousands of rupees in this kind of material and face the prospect of seeing this investment crash to next to nothing when the stamps are hawked at face value by the Philatelic Bureaux?

Many Loopholes

Even this might be passed by if there was any guarantee that stocks would be sufficient to satisfy collector demand or were going to be distributed fairly. But there is a grave danger of stocks of those stamps which are in short supply being cornered by single individuals who would then be in a position either to break the back of the market by unloading at low prices or to make fabulous profits due to a fortunate purchase of scarce items.

There will always be a suspicion in the minds of collectors that desirable items have been 'cornered,' and whether this actually be so or not, the consequences of this suspicion on the confidence of the philatelic public will be of the gravest.

The stamps of India, for several reasons, have been unpopular with a large body of collectors. Usually it was their drabness and lack of popular appeal that was to blame, but

Magyar 'Birds'

Hungarian stamps are very popular with the kids, and the item above — from the recent 'Birds' set — is no exception.

* * *

they had at least for the serious collector, a great deal of interest. The stamps of the various States, in the doldrums for many years, have, in recent months, seen a sudden spurt of interest.

If ever India is foolish enough to peddle remainders, the bottom will be knocked clean out of the market, and there will be such a recession in prices that they will never recover. The individual who originally had this astounding brain-wave and the ones in the Philatelic Advisory Committee who have given it even a tentative support, had best be made aware of this fact.

To lay the blame entirely on the Postmaster-General, Mr. Krishna Prasad, who heads the Philatelic Advisory Committee is perhaps not entirely fair, since he might well be unaware of the many philatelic implications of this matter, but it is almost beyond belief that a Committee that consists of so-called 'philatelists' — including the editor of a stamp magazine and the president of a Philatelic Society,—should have advocated such a reprehensible practice as selling of remainders.

If the members of the Committee have no knowledge of the ethics of stamp collecting, or if they are quite unaware of the adverse reactions which have always followed this sort of thing in the past, they had best resign and make way for others better qualified.

Utter Bungling

I have spoken to almost a hundred collectors and dealers before writing this article, and the Philatelic Advisory Committee's proposal has met with complete and unqualified condemnation from each and every one of them. There has already been a good deal of utter incompetence exhibited by those who are in charge of the philatelic affairs of this country, and the postal administration has bungled away merrily in blisful disregard of every shortcoming.

Matters had better improve soon, for collectors, although they will stand for a good deal, will NOT tolerate hawking of demonetised stamps. This issue is not one of expediency or convenience, for a vital principle is involved. If the Postal Administration intends to enter the waste-paper trade, they cannot be allowed to do it at the cost of stamp collectors.

Every civilised nation in the world makes it a practice to deface printing plates and destroy every vestige of unsold stocks. Even when, in a few instances, such as Canada's, OBSOLETE stamps are sold at philatelic bureaux, they are sold while still valid for postage, NEVER AFTER DEMONETISATION.

The Government of India, whose prestige is at stake in this matter, had better issue a firm directive and compel, under the strictest supervision, the complete destruction of every demonetised stamp still in its possession. The Postal Administration has more urgent things to tackle; stamp dealing had best be left to those who understand it.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS IN CAPITAL

The 6th anniversary of the Indian Independence Day was celebrated in Delhi with great enthusiasm. A huge gathering of people, which included members of the Diplomatic Corps and high ranking Civil and Military officers, assembled at the Red Fort on the morning of August 15, and witnessed the Prime Minister unfurling the National Flag, which was followed by his speech. Earlier the Prime Minister inspected the Guard of Honour presented by Army, Navy and Air Force and Delhi Armed Police. Photo shows: The mammoth gathering in front of the Lahori Gate of the Red Fort listening to the Prime Minister's speech.

BLOODY BATTLE FOR BUNKER HILL

Marine Throw Back More Red Attacks

SEOUL, Aug. 16 (UPA). — The bloody battle for "Bunker Hill" went into its fifth day Saturday as defending American marines crushed two more fanatical Communist assaults on the battlefield that was "lit up like a movie set" with searchlights.

Veteran Chinese troops tried for the seventh and eighth time to drive the marines from the strategic height east of the truce city of Panmunjob. But the leathernecks, throwing searchlights over the entire area, battered the screaming Reds back with artillery and machine-gun fire.

Five-hundred Communists, spearheaded by a platoon, jumped off to Saturday's first attack shortly after midnight under cover of a thunderous Red artillery and mortar barrage. But the marines were ready.

As the Reds crawled through the decaying bodies of the Communists who had perished in previous assaults, the leathernecks turned giant searchlights on them and circling Allied planes dropped aerial flares.

BOMBAY, Saturday: The General Secretary of the All-India Convention of Race Relations announced today that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer had agreed to preside over the convention.

'B.P'S' MEN PARTICIPATED IN TERAI DISTURBANCES

Gorkha Parishad Chief's Charge

KATHMANDU, August 16 (PTI).

MR. Randhir Subba, President of the Rashtravadi Gorkha Parishad, and Mr. Bharat Shamsher, its General Secretary, today accused the pro-B. P. Koirala group of Nepali Congressmen of participating in the disturbances in Terai districts of Nepal recently "to overthrow the M. P. Koirala Government and to step in its shoes" the two Gorkha parishad leaders told a press conference here.

Disturbances were abetted by such district officers as owed allegiance to the Nepali Congress President, Mr B. P. Koirala, because they were appointed by him.

Mr. Rishikesh Shah, leader of the dissident section of the Nepali National Congress said that the main obstable to the King's direct rule would be intransigence of the erstwhile ruling party which could even temper loyalty of the district governors and officers of the armed police force because of partisan appointments.

He alleged "it is generally believed that a section of the ruling party is still in possession of arms and ammunitions, originally imported by them for use against the Ranas during the last insurrection".

He said that the Nepali Congress workers might easily be tempted to subversive activities.

KING IS THE ONLY WAY OF HOPE

Leaders of Rashtravadi Gorkha Parishad and Nepali Congress (People's) have urged the Nepalese people to pledge support to King Tribhuvan's direct rule through Counsellors and help him in cleaning up the administration of "the sordid bunglings of the Nepali Congress".

They warned King Tribhuvan that efforts might be made by some "self-seeking" Nepali Congressmen to subvert the authority of the State.

They have demanded the removal of partymen from key positions in the districts who were appointed during the Home Ministership of Mr. B. P. Koirala in the days of the Rana Nepali Congress Coalition.

"The Government may be sure of receiving our fullest co-operation in implementing the directives given to Counsellors towards nation-building activities and in opposing anti-national forces".

The step now taken by King Tribhuvan had constitutional precedents in the period of crisis, Randhir Subba said.

The former Transport and Communication Minister, Mr. Bhadrakali Misra, on behalf of the Nepali Congress (People's) said King Tribhuvan was the only ray of hope "in the present gloom".

Randhir Subba, President of the Gorkha Parishad, said: "The slogan for the present should be 'give the king a chance'".

"King Tribhuvan's love for democracy is accepted on all sides", Mr. Bhadrakali Misra said, adding: "I am sure under his personal supervision the stage will soon be set for the free play of democracy in Nepal.

Mr. Misra said the serious setback suffered by the experiment of democracy in Nepal was a great tragedy but it was "ridiculous and shameful" to see Mr. B. P. Koirala, President of the Nepali Congress, call the King's rule a retrograde step, when Mr. B. P. Koirala himself was the author of the tragedy.

Mr. Misra thought the efforts of the last eighteen months to establish peace, progress and democracy in the country, foundered "on the twin rocks of the insatiable personal ambition of the junior Koirala and the inordinate weakness of the senior Koirala".

Mr. Rishikesh Shah, leader of the dissident group of the Nepali National Congressmen said today that heavy responsibility rested on the shoulders of the Counsellors of King Tribhuvan because their mistakes would expose to King to the danger of popular criticism.

"The King is the only factor of stability and unity in the country and the sole basis of law, order and constitution for the interim period", he said.

ACTION AGAINST AMRIT PATRIKA

JUBBULPORE, August 16 (PTI).

At an extraordinary meeting of local Journalists Association here today, a resolution was adopted opposing the proposed action of the Uttar Pradesh Government against "Amrit Patrika", Allahabad, even after the publication of an unqualified apology by the editor for publishing on August five a news item, which caused an agitation amongst the Muslims in certain towns of the State.

The resolution added that any legal proceedings now against the paper was unconventional.

BURMA REVIEWS HER RICE POSITION

Helping Ceylon With Special Allocation

RANGOON, August 16, (PTI): Burma is at present reconsidering her internal rice requirements to help Ceylon if possible with a special rice allocation, the Ceylonese Minister to Burma, Mr. Susanta De Fonseka, said here today.

On his return here four days ago from consulting his Government Mr. De Fonseka told the Burmese Commerce Minister Thakin Thakin of Ceylon's rice situation.

Thakin Thakin, he said, recognised "the difficult food situation facing Ceylon" which had received only 200,000 tons of Burmese rice in the current year against 360,000 tons in 1950 and 430,000 in 1951.

Burma fully explained why she is unable to give Ceylon as large an allocation as in previous years and Ceylon fully understands Burma's own difficulty", Mr. De Fonseka declared.

The Ceylon Minister said he would shortly go to Indo-China to persuade the associated states to lift on humanitarian grounds, the ban imposed in June on rice exports to Ceylon.

BANK OFFICIALS KILLED

FRANKFURT, Aug. 16: Two bank officials were killed and another seriously wounded today when three masked men fired shots before robbing a bank of three thousand marks.

MADRAS, Aug. 16 (PTI). Shrimati G. Durga Bai, Member Planning Commission, arrived here afternoon by air from Delhi, on a eleven day tour of the State.

WARRANT AGAINST CITY WEEKLY EDITOR

Central Minister Alleges Defamation In Article

NEW DELHI, Aug. 16 (PTI).

MR. Atma Prakash Bagai, a New Delhi Magistrate today issued bailable warrant against Mr. D. F. Karaka, printer, publisher and editor of the Bombay weekly "Current".

The magistrate found a "prima facie" case under Sections 500 and 501 I.P.C.—printing defamatory matter—against Mr. Karaka, on a complaint filed by Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, Rehabilitation Minister of the Government of India that certain portions in an article published in the weekly dated August 6 of this year were "grossly defamatory" to him.

In his statement to the court today, Mr. Jain said that Mr. Karaka was responsible for the news published under the caption "Customs Hold Birla Jewels — Cabinet Minister tries to intervene" in the issue of the "Current" dated August 6. "A part of the news is grossly defamatory to me", he said.

Replying to questions, Mr. Jain said he did not ring up the Collector of Customs about the alleged affair, nor was he related to the Birlas, alleged to be concerned in the affairs.

On an application from the prosecution counsel, the magistrate has also summoned registers showing sale of copies of the 'Current' of August 6.

TRUCE TALKS PICTURE

PANMUNJOM, Aug. 16 (UPA).—The Communist High Command left the recessed Korean truce talk picture confused on Saturday after issuing conflicting propaganda statements which alternately raised and lowered hopes for an armistice.

Red truce negotiators gave rise to some optimism by giving the Allies what they said was complete information on location of their prisoner of war camps in North Korea.

Meanwhile, Peiping Radio reverted back to its old habit of throwing cold water on truce hopes with another blast at the United Nations. The Red propaganda blast, quoting an editorial in the Peiping People's Daily, said the Communists were convinced Chinese and North Korean strength "can certainly smash the schemes of the American aggressors."

The broadcast said the UN "scheme" to use Communist prisoners as "cannon fodder" would fail in the prisoner exchange negotiations when they resume here next Tuesday.

Turning Deserts Into Blooming Fields

CHEAP METHOD TO TAKE OUT SALT FROM SEAWATER

WASHINGTON, August 16 (PTI-Reuter).

THE discovery of a way to take salt out of seawater at only a fraction of the cost of existing metnods may turn barren deserts into rich farmlands, according to Dr. J. R. Smith, Professor Emeritus of Economic Geography at Columbia University.

He told the seventeenth International Geographical Congress here that research teams at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have developed a filtering membrane of coal tar and petroleum products.

It can desalt 1,000 gallons of seawater at an electric expenditure of twenty kilowats, compared with one hundred kilowatts for an earlier method.

Dr. Smith said that the first overseas use of this desalting membrane might be in Israel "a little country which is badly overpopulated and which has a lot of desert".

Stop Press

SEVEN KILLED IN FLOODS

BARNSTAPLE, North Devon, Aug. 16: At least 7 people perished today in the raging waters of the River Lyn, which changed its course after torrential rain and engulfed Lynmouth on the North Devon coast. 38 people were still unaccounted for tonight.

KING FAISAL AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (UPA): King Faisal II of Iraq went to the White House for an informal luncheon with President Truman today shortly after arrival in Washington.

REDS TAKE OVER BRITISH-OWNED DOCKYARD

HONG KONG, Aug. 16: Peking Radio said tonight that the Chinese Military Control Commission in Shanghai had today requisitioned the British-owned Shanghai dockyard and shipyards of Mollers, Limited.

TOP FUGITIVE ARRESTED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (PTI-Reuter): One of America's "ten top fugitives" John Thomas Hill, aged 49, was arrested in Detroit this morning, the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced here.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

THERE is a strong move in Cairo to remove statues of kings from public places.

With the exit of Pashas and Beys, Cairo has already lost much of its gaiety. Egypt has been well known for its tombs of kings.

* * *

Socialists who were travelling without tickets for participating in Andhra Satyagraha demonstrated before the railway magistrate, when they were arrested and fined.

These railway Satyagrahis are yet to win the status of F.O.R. (free on rail) commodity. The authorities still consider them as T.T. (ticketless travellers).

* * *

The strange phenomenon of a three-month-old baby talking like an adult is drawing large crowds in Madura city.

This juvenile 'talkie' is a puzzle to scientists. It may be His Master's Voice.

* * *

Speaking at an "At Home" party Mr. N. Raghavan, Indian Ambassador-designate to China, said that he was looking forward to take up his new job 'of taking India to China and bringing China to India".

He need not worry about the latter part of his job. China has already come to Tibet and Nepal border.

* * *

Criticising Leftist parties for their disapproval of the Satyagraha method, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain said that if Marx were a contemporary of Mahatma Gandhi the former would have justly evaluated the theory of Satyagraha.

Why, he would have donned the loin cloth and marched to Dandi.

* * *

It is reported that General MacArthur has accepted the chairmanship of Remington Rand Company, manufacturers of typewriters and office equipment.

Soon after his exist from Tokyo, he had a big offer from Hollywood. The Supremo would have shone better in technicolour than in operating the touch and sight system. Probably he prefers the role of a key man on the keyboard.

* * *

Pandit Nehru's enlarged Cabinet is a team of thirty-three, including three women.

It is an amalgam of new blood and "old bandicoots." It is as young as it looks and as old as it feels. It is mixed economy with vengeance.

* * *

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Socialist leader, described as silly the wearing of red caps by Socialists.

It looks as if he is sometimes suffering from schizophrenia (split personality). The upper storey to let.

* * *

A Bangalore message says that the Rajapramukh of Mysore has hereafter to pay purchase tax on motor spirit for palace vehicles.

There is a way out. He can mobilise elephants from royal stables and go tax free.

* *

AN all-party conference is in sessions at Amraoti to devise ways and means to speed up the linguistic division of the country. The sponsors of the conference are Swami Sitaram, Mr. B Sambamurti, Dr. Jaisoorya, Messrs. A. K. Gopalan, Harindranath Chatopadhyaya, R. S. Ruikar, D. R. Gadgil, N. B. Khare, K. T. Shah and Prof. N. G. Ranga.

Swami Sitaram, the originator of Satyagraha for linguistic Andhra who originally resisted the overtures of the Socialists and Communists for a joint front on that issue, now seems to have fallen into their trap. The imposing array of names connected with the conference forms an anti-Congress Jamboree, but still the sponsors can pave the way for the early advent of the Andhra Desa, if they have keen awareness of the realities emphasised by Pandit Nehru in the debate of the House of the people. In response to the suggestion of Mr. Kidwai, Swami Sitaram agreed to give up the claim to Madras and form an Andhra Province without it. But Mr. Prakasam is adamant and it is significant that he does not figure in the Amraoti Conference. In a recent public meeting in Madras, Mr. Bulsu Sambamurti declared that the best solution was to divide the city of Madras between the Andhras and the Tamils with the river Cooum as the line of demarcation. Surprisingly however, Mr. D. S. Sastri who presided over the meeting, expressed the view that he would prefer the river Adayar to Cooum as the dividing line. This difference of opinion between the lecturer and the president on the same platform shows how hopelessly divided the Andhras are on the issue.

* * *

Swami Sitaram is an enigma. While trying the conference method for the solution of the Andhra problem, he is also stiffening his direct action front to intensify the Satyagraha campaign. The programme includes pulling the communication cords in railway carriages to stop them while in motion, travelling in trains or entering railway platforms without tickets, picketing at Government offices and sending batches of Satygarahis to New Delhi and Madras to offer Satyagraha at the Central and State secretariats. Swami Sitaram who enjoys the status of Acharya Vinoba Bhave in Andhra Desa is day by day becoming un-understandable and cranky. Instead of concentrating on bringing all Andhra leaders to a common point of view and thus forging effective sanction for Andhra Desa, he is frittering away his energies on slogans and stunts. It may be that bringing together of Prakasams and Bulusus has proved too much of a job for him. If that be so, his campaign against Rajaji and Pandit Nehru amounts to blackmail. Today the line is clear for the formation of an Andhra Desa, if only the provincial leaders agree to give up their claim to Madras.

* * *

While the Andhras are trying to play hide and seek with Madras, the Tamils claim all the territories from Tirupati to Kanyakumari for their Tamil Nadu. This butts into the legitimate Andhra territory. It is distressing that the issue of linguistic provinces should deteriorate into land-grabbing. Strange as it may seeem, the linguistic provinces controversy brings Swami Sitaram and Mr. E. V. Ramaswamy Naickar, apostle of Dravidastan, to the same plane of action. Mr. Naickar wants the whole of the present Madras state to secede from the rest of India and form free and sovereign Dravadastan. In his scheme, Andhra Desa will but form one of the satellites of Dravidastan. In the last Dravidastan conference Mr. Naickar adumbrated the non-payment of taxes and Railway Satyagraha as the plan of campaign to realise his Dravidastan. The first step in this direction is the mass-erasing of Hindi names from the sign boards on railway platforms. It is surprising that a veteran Congressman like Swami Sitaram should steal the thunder of Mr. Naickar, the enemy of the Congress, and start Railway Satyagraha on the Andhra State issue. His chord line action may lead to derailment.

* * *

It was an Irish wit who once remarked that though his enemy died years back, he was not yet dead. This is the case with the linguistic province controversy in Bengal. Soon after the Partition, West Bengal leaders under the leadership of the late Sarat Chandra Bose demanded that the Bengali-speaking areas of Bihar should be ceded to West Bengal to compensate for the loss of territory in East Pakistan. Some Bengali newspapers even laid claim to the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur. This campaign died a natural death, but now Dr. B. C. Roy is demanding enlarged territory for West Bengal on the Bihar border on the ground that truncated Bengal is unable to provide living space for the mass exodus of refugees from East Pakistan. Another reason for the reconstitution of Bengal-Bihar boundaries is that the rivers in Bengal which are very small in size have their sources in Bihar particularly in Santhal Parganas, and West Bengal is practically at the mercy of elements, if it cannot control the sources of such rivers. Though Dr. Roy, a veteran Congressman, tries to camouflage linguistic considerations under cover of economic and administrative issues, Biharis are not slow to see through the game.

* * *

The argument of Dr. Roy for the cession of Bihar territories to enable Bengal to control the sources of rivers raises grave issues of a political nature. The Madras state is able to make full use of the Cauvery waters without putting territorial claims to Mysore and Coorg. If Dr. Roy's claim is accepted, the Indus water dispute will take an ugly turn and Pakistan may make a bid for the control of the Indus at the source. The Damodar Valley Project is the acme of co-operation and co-ordination among Delhi, Bengal and Bihar. And there is no reason to believe why such happy co-operation will not be forthcoming in future river valley projects in which Bengal is interested. However, if any such hitch arises, the Government of India is sure to intervene and set matters right.

* * *

The language of 'Living space' for East Bengal refugees has unfortunately a Sudetan touch and Hitlerian ring, though we know Dr. Roy is a democrat of democrats. More than 12 million refugees have migrated to India from West Pakistan and have been settled in various states without any boundary question arising. People seeking shelter in India against hard conditions in Pakistan should consider themselves as full-blooded Indian citizens and not as Punjabis, Bengalis and Biharis. Moreover Dr. Roy's claim that West Bengal alone will have to resettle East Pakistan refugees, sounds too tall, as the refugee problem, in its entirity is too much for a single state to tackle. It is open to him to come to some sort of working arrangement with the Bihar authorities and evolve a common plan for refugee rehabilitation. At a time when linguism is running riot, this issue will only add fuel to the fire.

* * *

The following is a Puranic story. A boatman was ferrying in a deep river. The assorted cargo consisted of a street showman with a pair of monkeys, a frisky some youth and an old woman with a bundle of broomsticks on her head.

When the boat had reached midstream, battling with the currents, the monkey in the idle youth asserted itself. He dramatically drew out a stick from the broomcarrier and impishly gave a pinch to one of the monkeys who was lying cosily in his master's lap. This infuriated the doing animal which rose to the height of a Hanuman, created a scene which ended in a watery grave for all. The story concludes with the warning that the animal kingdom will never forgive man for this original sin.

Though transport has now been revolutionised with man establishing his sway over land, water and air, the animal is ever creating a bottleneck in traffic. The Madras authorities are carrying a campaign against crows which are tampering with electric installations. Round about aerodromes, there is a crusade against vultures. Though cowcatchers have been provided on railway engines, many accidents have been caused by wayfaring animals.

* * *

Recently a well-known airlines reported that a cargo of monkeys got loose and one of them entered the cockpit and tried tricks on the pilot. According to another airways' story, a few animals went on hunger-strike against alleged discriminatory treatment between their higher and lower orders. Last week animals became news in road transport. Snakes which escaped from a snake-charmer's basket caused a bus accident in Hyderabad in which 24 people were killed. According to a story from Bellary, a field mouse adroitly got into a jeep, got inside the driver's pants and caused a sudden commotion making the jeep fall into a ditch. This poses a problem for tailors and dress designers.

CELEBRATION AT HOME

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued from Page 6 col. 5)

the plantain leaf for taking their food on the same, and these leaves are fed to cattle—after use The plantain leaf is in common use in many households, in the regions where it grows, in a hundred and one ways in place of the saucer or dish, that are used in western countries.

One Snag

PROBABLY some of these leaves also are sources of chlorophyll. But there is one snag in getting whatever little benefit there might be in the common uses to which these leaves are put. Recently some American scientists, are trying cabbage juice on laboratory animals in the case of certain ailments. In these experiments it was found that even heating the cabbage juice in a flash for Pasteurization purposes made it lose its therapeutic value. Similar might be the case with the chlorophyll in the leaves mentioned above. Probably it is on account of this that the betel leaf is so much in use as a raw chewing substance.

Lip-Juice

WHILE on the topic of 'pan,' it would not be out of place to investigate into the habit of spitting, what our journalist friend called lip-juice. America, especially the United States in the northern half of that continent, is a well-fed nation. Americans eat well and drink well — I do not mean alcoholic beverages, but fruit juices and especially milk, which is the common protective food of man so far as science can say today. We are given figures from two to three pints of milk consumed daily by healthy Americans, meaning of course the people in the United States, except those who are unemployed, when the nation is not working on a wartime basis as it has been doing for the last decade and a quarter. In spite of all the scientific advance and good nutrition the United States residents get, they have been guarding themselves against the scourge of the dread T.B. by using paper-bags for spitting and burning them in incinerators since several decades past. Compared to the United States, India has not taken care of the spitting habit of its people. Unseemly sights due to this habit are galore wherever the eye turns. Indians in general by American calculations do not consume any fruit juice or milk, the protective food, in any quantity worth mentioning. But they go on spitting the lip-juice (after chewing 'pan') in all and sundry places. If 'pan' contains chlorophyll, then chlorophyll as a strong deodorant must be diminishing the offensive nature of the lip-juice. Next the calcium ('chuna') and catechu usually eaten with pan must be also to some extent germicidal. Otherwise germ-borne diseases like T.B. would have decimated the Indian population, considering the widespread habit of spitting. In this connection it would be worthwhile to investigate how many germs spitting of chewing gum (SANS ANTI-BIOTICS) lip-juice sprays out in comparison to spitting of 'pan.'

Neither is it necessary to spit pan. I have seen several people who occasionally eat a 'pan' or two —simple betel leaves without chunam, areca nut or other ingredients usually associated with 'pan'. It is not also necessary to chew tobacco with 'pan.' In fact Hatha Yogis are allowed to eat 'pan,' but the injunction is: "Tamboolam, choorna-varjitam." That means according to one commentator the usual concoction of 'pan' with all its ingredients without 'powder,' which means SANS TOBACCO, in which case there is very little occasion to squirt out lip-juice.

This is no brief for 'pan' lip-juice habit. Neither is it a cosmetic boost attempt. Nor is it a brain-washing, brain-cleansing or brain-changing trial. Simply put, the discovery of the value of chlorophyll and the multiple cosmetic and curative uses to which the over-70 different products containing the miracle drug which are advertised, brought forth some reflections which as a layman WITH MALICE TOWARDS NONE I have tried to jot down here.

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SARAWAK PRECAUTIONS

Travel Suspended From Indonesian Area

KUCHING, Sarwarak Aug 16, (PTI-Reuter): The Sarawak Government today suspended all travel from Indonesian West Borneo, where officials believe Communist headquarters are directing operations in Sarawak

One officer and 68 fully armed and equipped police arrived here today by air to assist Sarawak armed constabulary in tracking down terrorists responsible for attacks in the first division of the colony. A state of emergency was declared there last Saturday by the Government.

Today's order bans the use of all roads leading from Kalimantan Barat, Indonesian West Borneo, through the first division of Sarawak.

The Sarawak Government today deported five men, all Chinese, under the Undesirable People's Ordinance.

They left under police escort by Royal Air Force transport for Singapore, on the way to China.

The Government announced today that no Ibans—formerly notorious headhunters—are at present being used on duties connected with the terrorist emergency.

FATAL ATTEMPT TO SAVE FRIEND

Two High Dignitaries Drowned

TAIPEH, (Formosa), August 16 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Osmond Smyth, Australian member of the United Nations Commission for the unification of Korea, was drowned here in a vain effort to rescue his friend British Vice-Consul Mr. Adrian Conway Evans.

They were bathing in a mountain stream yesterday at Hsinchu, 15 miles from Taipeh, when Mr. Evans was caught by a rapid current and shouted for help.

Evans' Chinese driver said Smyth plunged in to rescue him and went down with Evans.

Their bodies were brought back to Taipeh tonight by the British Consul in Taipeh, Mr. E. H. Jacobe-Larcom.

Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, declared open on Saturday evening a new T.B. Sanatorium at Chhindwara.

All Tata Airlines' Flights Suspended

RESULT OF WORKERS' GO-SLOW TACTICS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AIR-INDIA and Air-India International have suspended indefinitely all their domestic as well as international air services from noon today.

Announcing this to a press conference held at Bombay House today, Mr. J. R. D. Tata, chairman of both the Companies said that this decision had been forced on both the Companies by circumstances beyond their control, that is, by almost complete stoppage of work by the employees at the Santa Cruz airport.

Mr. Tata explained how it had always been the policy of the Companies concerned to deal in a fair and friendly manner with representatives of the different unions of the employees and to foster the growth of strong and sound trade unions. Over the past four years, the Company had made, at considerable cost, a number of concessions to the employees through the unions, so that, this healthy relationship might be stabilised.

Unfortunately, said Mr. Tata, a couple of years back, control of the Air-India Employees' Union, which covered a large majority of the employees had passed on to certain political elements with a disruptive mentality and creed, who later installed an outsider, Mr. Rajni Patel, as their president. Since then, discipline had gone from bad to worse, and this unfortunate influence had been spreading, with the result that the Ground Engineers' Union also had now come within its orbit.

The irresponsibility of this leadership was obvious to anyone who cast a glance at a leaflet put out by the Managing Committee of the Union on 11th. August last, commenting on the judgment of the highest Labour Tribunal in the country, which heard the dispute between the management and the employees of both the Companies, added Mr. Tata.

Mr. Tata pointed out that this leaflet made a virulent attack on the bona fides of both the Labour Appellate Tribunal and the Government of India, which had appointed it, although the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal was given in a case which was originally referred to the Adjudications Tribunal by the Union itself.

Mr. Tata referred to the findings of the Air Transport Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1950 to the effect that the Company had an excessive number of employees and that its wage scales were high in comparison with other companies. He, therefore, feared that the lot of the workers would be worse in case air services were nationalised by the Government.

DISRUPTION

Notwithstanding this and the fact that Company was operating at a serious loss, said Mr. Tata, the present leadership of the Union was determined to coerce the Company by deliberate slow-down and interruption of work, resulting into dislocation of the Company's services.

Mr. Tata stated that the policy of those who controlled the two Unions seemed to be completely disrupt the air services of the Company. Hence, a calculated policy of "slow down" and inciting indiscipline and insubordination to such an extent as to make work impossible in the Company's workshops had been pursued.

Mr. Tata gave expression to his own personal sense of distress at this unfortunate state of affairs and hoped that good sense of the saner elements among the employees would reassert itself so that the good relations, which had existed in the past between management and employees would be restored enabling the earliest possible resumption of air services. The initiative now lay with the employees. The Company would obviously be happy to see that this unfortunate state of affairs was not prolonged a day longer than was necessary.

Mr. Tata also conveyed his regret to the general public for the inconvenience that was caused to them as a result of the situation which had been brought about through no fault of the Management.

Booking Stopped In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16 (PTI).

All bookings on Air India planes in Calcutta have been stopped from tomorrow with the exception of the return Calcutta-Bombay 'Viking' service scheduled for tomorrow morning, following the announcement of suspension of all domestic and international services from noon today by the Company's Chairman.

Tomorrow's Calcutta - Bombay 'Viking' service will run because the plane that arrived here today will have to fly back to Bombay, which is Air India's operation headquarters.

As a result of the decision for total suspension, two 'Viking' services daily between Bombay and Calcutta and twice a week international services from Calcutta will remain suspended completely from day after tomorrow.

Today's Bombay-Calcutta service was not affected.

With the suspension of Air India services the only air link between Calcutta and Bombay will be provided by Airways India's four days a week 'Dakota' service and the Deccan Airway's night mail services.

In Madras

MADRAS, August 16 (PTI).—The Air India authorities of Madras today announced the suspension of their Madras-Trivandrum daily air service, with immediate effect until further notice.

TATAS TURN OUT FIRST LOCO

BOMBAY, Aug. 16.

The Tata Locomotive and Engineering Company turned out the first locomotive against the Railway Board's initial order of 50 meter gauge locomotives of the Y G type in January this year, according to the company's report released here today.

During the year the company completed a total of ten locomotives mainly from components imported.

The Railway Board, according to the report, has planned further orders for locomotives in such a manner as to give the company a reasonably long run of similar types of locomotives for the next four to five years.

The total number of boilers produced during the year was only 16, of which 15 were produced during the first half of the year.

The company hopes to achieve and maintain the manufacture of four locomotives per month by the middle of 1954.

The net profit of the company during the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,27,008.

To Rescue Of Cave Explorers

PARIS, Aug. 16 (PTI-Reuter).

A team of cave explorers today began the difficult descent of the Pierre Saint Martin cave in the Pyrenees to aid in the rescue of four men, who are anxiously waiting 1,260 feet underground.

The rescuers, members of the ill-fated expedition led by Belgian Max Cosyns, will cling to stanchions in the rocky sides of the pothole while the four are raised, one by one, to the surface.

The Mangalore aerodrome now under construction fourteen miles away from the town is expected to be ready for use by the end of this year.

Take It Or Leave It

SK. ABDULLAH'S OFFER TO KASHMIR YUVARAJ

SRINAGAR, Aug. 16, (PTI): Sheikh Abdullah, the Kashmir Premier, said here yesterday that Kashmiris had been drawn towards India as "it is in India, compared with Pakistan, that our hopes and aspirations will be realised".

The Kashmir Premier, who was addressing a large gathering at a flag-hoisting ceremony on the Independence Day, said that India had paid a heavy price to maintain secular traditions. The structure which India and Kashmir were trying to build was of human brotherhood and equality of all people, irrespective of caste and creed.

Sheikh Abdullah said they had offered to elect Yuvaraj Karan Singh as the first elected head of the State, forgetting the past. "If, however, he chooses to refuse this sincere offer he may do so. But in that event, the state will still be able to maintain and carry itself along". he added.

The Kashmir Premier said that consultations would be held in Delhi next week in connection with the forthcoming Kashmir talks in Geneva.

Reception To Vice-President

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President, was given a cordial reception by Srinagar citizens on his arrival here from Delhi today.

Dr. Radhakrishnan will address the Convocation of the Kashmir University on Monday and will also lay the foundation-stone of the Jammu and Kashmir University building on the same day.

HAPUR: Nineteen ancient gold coins have been unearthed in village Harsingpur about five miles from here.

Rebuff To S. Africa

World Youths' Decision

LONDON, August 16 (PTI-Reuter): The council of the World Assembly of Youth meeting at Dakar, decided to end South Africa's membership unless African organisations were represented on her National Committee, Mr. Guthrie Moir, British President, disclosed here last night.

Mr. Moir, who arrived in London from Dakar, said the Council also decided to form a commonwealth youth council.

The World Assembly represents one hundred million youths all over the free world. The Dakar meeting was attended by representatives of 26 member countries.

WORK HARD FOR THE NATION'S PROGRESS

M.B. Food Minister's Appeal

(From Our Correspondent)

GWALIOR, August 16.

Mr. Shyamlal Pandviya, Food Minister, addressing an independence meeting at Jayaji Chowk, appealed to citizens to work hard for national progress and to be prepared to defend our hard-won freedom.

In the morning, flag salutations were held in the local educational institutions, the Collectorate, the Secretariat and Municipal office.

A procession of scouts terminated at Chhatra Park, where the Food Minister read out the message from the Chief Minister, Mr. Gangwal. At Scindia School, Mr. Pandviya exhorted the students to devote themselves to the service of the motherland.

Atmosphere Of Impending Storm In S. Africa

LONDON, August 16 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Times said this morning that what was "most ominous" in South Africa today was that the Government had "lost sight of the cardinal truth that the ultimate safety of all the white population in the presence of the much more numerous dark skinned peoples depends upon its power to achieve an equitable race policy."

This truth, the Times said, was recognised by Hertzog and Smuts and was the justification for the entrenched clauses which secured that native and coloured rights should not be modified except by a two to one majority, which Dr. Malan now sought to obliterate from the Constitution.

The Times said the tension between the parties in South Africa over apartheid had "produced an atmosphere and a sense of impending storm."

"The flash point may not be near but the source of trouble is deep seated and in the long run dangerous", the paper declared.

DISOBEDIENCE

This independent paper added "the organised protest now being made by the natives is not to be taken the less seriously because it is being conducted in an orderly manner and has begun on a comparatively small scale. It takes the form of systematic disobedience to the laws preserving social segregation between the black and white races—laws, it should be observed, not introduced by the Nationalist, but regarded, rightly or wrongly, by both parties as necessary to preserve the white civilization in South Africa.

"Natives are deliberately ignoring the various restrictions, which 600 miles away seem so petty, but which even some liberal-minded men on the spot defend as the necessary apparatus of a worthy ideal. They sit on white men's seats, join white men's queues, refuse to carry passes when they leave their reserves for the cities, and transgress various similar regulations. They are arrested tried and fined: they refuse to pay their fines and go quietly to prison.

NO VIOLENCE

"There has so far been little or no violence on the part of either the rebels or the police. Each side seems to recognise that by first resorting to force it would give the moral advantage to the other.

"There are signs that the strain is beginning to tell upon the administration. The prisons are becoming so overcrowded that officials have tried to seize, under the name of fines, money found in the pockets of offenders who would prefer to go to gaol.

"The passive registers retaliate by disputing the legality of this proceeding. So one more of the political disputes of the country is cast into a form on which the courts must pronounce."

NEW DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER APPOINTED

LONDON, August 16 (PTI-Reuter): The Soviet Council of Ministers has appointed a new Deputy Foreign Minister—Boris Federvich Podtserob, Tass, Soviet official news agency announced early today.

Dr. Podtserop was previously General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Russia has several Deputy Foreign Ministers.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Shravan Vad 12, 2008
Muslim: Zilkad 25, 1371
Parsi: Aspandarmad 20, 1321
Sunrise 6-20 a.m.,
Sunset 7-06 p.m.
Hightide 10-51, 22-25
Lowtide 03-42, 17-04.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SANGHA: 18th Anniversary celebrations and prize distribution, Sir C. J. Hall, 2-30 p.m.

BOMBAY STATE CERTIFIED SCHOOLS: Inauguration of Past Students Association, B. J. Home, King's Circle, Matunga, 5-30 p.m.

SPIRITUAL ASSEMBLY OF BAHAIS: First centenary of the martyrdom of Quarratul Ayn, celebrated poetess, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Law of Brotherhood," Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Second day of Conference, Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan, Chowpatty, 4 p.m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "Significance of Pairs of Opposites." Radha Kunj, 52, Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

Children's Dance Drama

BOMBAY, Saturday: A three-hour cultural programme was stage by the Vishwa Bharati Kala Kendra at the Robert Money School on Friday. The Kala Kendra combined its third anniversary celebration with Independence Day.

An appreciative gathering saw as much as 50 artists on the stage in a programme which consisted of dances, musical recitals and ballets.

Mr. N. Vhatkar who presided over the function, congratulated the artistes, several of whom were children on their excellent performances. He praised the efforts of the organiser, Mrs. Krishnabai Rao, in encouraging amature talents

WORST FOREST FIRES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER, (British Columbia), August 16 (PTI-Reuter): Forest fires are burning out of control over at least 20,000 acres or 30 square miles of land, 400 miles north-east of here.

In all forestry officials said 141 fires are being fought throughout British Columbia by 1,500 men. Scores of others have broken out on mountain tops and in inaccessible valleys, where there is no way to reach them.

GANGAL MURDER CASE

KARJAT, August 16, (H.S.): According to the recent orders of the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court for the retrial by the Resident Magistrate of Karjat of "the Gangal murder case", Mr. Haribhanu Deshmukh, President of the Karjat Taluka Congress Committee, and seven others were arrested by the police in connection with the murder of Mr. Gangal, a Zamindar of Kodhil near Karjat during the early days of 1948. The accused were not released on bail.

Macao Truce Talks

MACAO, August 16 (PTI-Reuter).—This Portuguese Colony's Chinese resident truce delegates, Ho Yin and Man Ki, today crossed the border into China for the sixth time in a further effort to settle the frontier dispute with China, which led to recent mortar and machine-gun clashes.

Travellers who recently arrived from China said here that the steamers which run between Canton and Macao were all berthed in a harbour on China's Pearl River.

Haj Sailing

NEW DELHI, August 16

The pilgrim ships Rizwani and Islami sailed from Bombay for Jedda on August 12 and 14, 1952, with 1243 and 1259 pilgrims respectively.

FAMINE WORKS IN SHOLAPUR

15,000 Workers Employed

SHOLAPUR, August 16, (H.S.): Mr. Chhannusingh Chandale, President of the Sholapur District Congress Committee told a press conference that famine situation in the district had become worse due to irregular rains, and it was necessary to continue the scarcity works already started, urged the Government to start fresh famine works and assured all co-operation for the same from the District Congress.

Mr. Chhannusingh who toured more than 2,500 miles in the district during the last two months to study on the spot famine conditions disclosed that more than 15,000 workers, half of whom were women, were working on the already started famine works. Road construction on 100 miles had recently been started, but it was necessary to start road construction work of 150 miles length and two tanks proposed by the District Congress, he said. This would maintain nearly 25,000 workers in the famine-affected area.

Home Guards Arrested For Gambling

AHMEDABAD, August 16 (UPI): Seven persons including two home guards were arrested by the city police for gambling following a raid in the residence of one of the home guards in Maninagar locality.

Widespread Rain In Assam

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, August 16 (PTI): Following is the daily all India weather summary for Saturday:

The monsoon has been vigorous in and near North-East Pradesh.

Rainfall has been widespread in Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab-Kumaon Hills, East Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, East and North Madhya Pradesh, South Deccan and along the West Coast and has occurred locally in Gangetic West Bengal, the rest of Uttar Pradesh, in West Rajasthan, North Deccan and Mysore. A few showers have also occurred in the plains of the Punjab, Gujarat, South Hyderabad and coastal Andhradesa. Locally heavy rains have been reported from North Orissa and North East Madhya Pradesh and isolated heavy falls from Assam hills, north-east Uttar Pradesh and Mysore.

Following is the all India weather chart:

Ahmedabad	87	77	0	28.9	+7.7
BOMBAY	87	76	0.1	55.1	+4.0
New Delhi	96	81	0	9.3	—5.1
Ootcamund	59	54	0.1	6.5	—12.2
Poona	80	71	T	17.2	+3.9
Rajkot	92	75	0	20.2	+2.7
Sholapur	91	69	T	9.0	—1.5
Simla	69	61	0.1	29.0	—3.8
Surat	89	77	0.2	23.1	—7.2

Earth Tremors In Japan

TOKYO, August 16 (PTI-Reuter): Earth tremors appearing fairly heavy but described by an observatory official as "weak", shook Tokyo and Central Japan early morning today.

No damage had been reported by midday.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244m.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 A. R. Oza, G songs, 08-15 S. Haldankar, shivmat bhairav, 11-45 Mangala Apte, shudh sarang, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 B. Mukherji, sitar, 13-40 A. P. Salvacae, piano-forte, 14-10 Elizabeth Schumann, soprano, 17-30 S. Haldankar, jaitshree, 18-10 AIR artists, instr. duet, 18-30 Mangala Apte, maru bihag, 19-00 A. R. Oza, G songs, 19-10 Locals 19-20 AIR trio, 19-30 E. Hatiskar party, chorus songs, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Mangala Apte, kh. adana, 20-45 A. R. Oza, G songs, 21-15 K. music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 22-00 Yehudi Menuhin (violin), with Marcel Gazelle (piano)

VARIATIONS: 353m. — 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 B. Mukerji sitar, 08-45 S. Haldankar, M pad, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 A. Gogate, "kanchani", M, 13-00 Shaila Sirur, Madgulkar compositions, 13-30 T. Kapoor, H songs, 13-50 N. A. Daggar, bhimpalas, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Shaila Sirur, Madgulkar compositions, 18-20 For village in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Shaila Sirur, Badhe and Janabai compositions, 20-30 Adib and film, U, talk, 20-45 S. Haldankar, M pad, 21-00 T. Kapoor, H. songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 National programme, (Delhi relay).

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.— 08-15 Special, 08-30 M. Joshi, surdasi malhar, 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 Jayamati Pandya, Geets, 18-20 B. Shah, Kabir's words, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Pardesi (Ahm.), 19-00 M. Joshi, jayant malhar, 19-15 B. Shah, Sundaram and Dave's works, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Raag ranjan (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 M. Joshi, megh malhar, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Delhi relay), (Ahm.), 21-15 B. Shah, geet trayi, 21-30 M. Joshi, cl. music, 21-45 National prog., (Delhi relay).

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72m.—7-15 a.m. Music in March time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of people, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programme, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. BBC News, 12-45 Novatime, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-00 Amateur Hour, Hindi, 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Ferguson Farming Facts, 7-30 Waltzes of World 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-10 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: — 16-00 Practice makes perfect, 16-15 Sports, 17-00 Forces' all-star bill, 18-45 "Home at eight," 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 C. Campion, "taxi", 21-45 London forum 22-15 Time of devotion, 23-00 Variety read-show, 23-40 Home news from Br.

EASTERN SERVICE:— 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 music, 19-55 Naunihal (for youngsters), 20-15 For Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Letters' replies.

RENEWAL OF RADIO LICENSES

Concession Period Extended

The period of concession for renewing the old licenses or obtaining fresh ones without surcharge has been extended upto August 31, 1952.

Those who have not yet availed of this opportunity may please arrange to do the needful without delay.

Those who possess wireless sets without a valid license after August 31, 1952 will be dealt with in accordance with the rules on the subject, says a press note.

Transfer Of Power To India

On Sunday, August 17 at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a talk in English entitled "Implications of Transfer of Power to India Five Years Ago" by Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, former High Commissioner for India in London. The talk was recorded earlier from the B.B.C. and can be heard on Bombay—A (244 and 41.44 metres).

Violin Recital

On Sunday, August 17 at 10-30 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a recording of Yehudi Menuhin, famous violinist who visited India a few months ago.

The programme was recorded during one of his concerts in Bombay and can be heard on Bombay—A (244 and 41.44 metres).

NEW GOAN UNION ORGANIZED

Conditions For Merger

BOMBAY, Saturday: A new organisation of Goan nationals called "Goan National Union" under the leadership of Mr. J. M. De Souza, former General Secretary of the National Congress of Goa, was formed at a meeting in Bombay yesterday.

The draft constitution of the organisation adopted at the meeting envisages unification of the Portuguese territories in India in one state, its integration with India on the basis of an autonomous state, for which the Union would be prepared to negotiate with the Portuguese Government provided civil liberties and general amnesty to political prisoners were granted, recognition of Konkani as the national language of Goa and guarantee to Goans that no prohibition would be introduced after integration with India.

PAYMENT OF RENT BY DISPLACED PERSONS

BOMBAY, Saturday: The concessions in the matter of payment of rent by displaced persons recently announced by the Government in the Rehabilitation Department are meant only for those displaced persons who are provided with accommodation in the Townships and Colonies specially set up by the Government as part of its Rehabilitation Scheme. These concessions do not apply to those displaced persons who are occupying tenements in the Colonies of the Bombay Housing Board.

BOOKLET "JAWAB" FORFEITED

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of West Bengal has issued a notification under Section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), declaring to be forfeited to the Government all copies, wherever found, of the booklet entitled "Jawab", printed and published by Md. Suhadat Hossain Faraque from Faraque Art Press, Pak Hill (East Dinajpur) on the ground that it contains matter which is deliberately and maliciously intended to outrage the religious feelings of a class of citizens of India by insulting their religious beliefs.

Industrial Relations

MADRAS, August 16, (PTI): Mr. V. V. Giri, Union Labour Minister, will inaugurate a conference of officers of the Union Government's industrial relations machinery at New Delhi on August 21.

The conference which will be in session for two days will discuss the working of the department and also consider steps to overcome difficulties experienced in the working of the various labour laws.

Mr. G. L. Mehta For Bhavnagar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. G. L. Mehta, India's Ambassador-designate to USA left Bombay by air this morning for Bhavnagar, from where he will go to Ahmedabad.

He will return to Bombay on Monday.

Concession To Mills To Continue

NEW DELHI, August 16.—At present mills are allowed to sell to buyers of their own choice all fine and superfine cloth as well as 80 per cent of coarse and medium. The Government of India has decided that these concessions—originally to be in force only till the end of August—will continue until the end of September, 1952.

B.C. Roy In Vienna

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16 (PTI).—The West Bengal Chief Minister Dr. B. C. Roy reached Vienna at noon yesterday (August 15), according to a cable received in Calcutta this morning.

Dr. Roy has gone to Vienna for eye treatment.

Shipping Warned

BOMBAY, Saturday: Heavy anti-aircraft practice firing will take place from Firing Area No. 2, Colaba, Bombay, on August 22 and 23 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. Shipping is, therefore, warned to keep clear of this firing area during the hours of practice firing on these two days.

Red flags will be hoisted at Colaba, World, Oyster Rock and Middle Ground half an hour prior to practice firing taking place. The end of firing will be indicated by lowering the flags.

Industrial Dispute For Adjudication

BOMBAY, Saturday: The industrial dispute between the Bennett Coleman and Company Limited, Bombay, and its both daily-rated and monthly-rated workers regarding the latter's demand for bonus for the year 1951 equivalent to 1|3rd of the total earnings including dearness allowance, has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. K. C. Sen.

MOUNTAIN CITADEL IN HEART OF EUROPE

(Continued from page 3 col. 3)

do this because most soldiers take home their equipment. Infantrymen take home their rifles (plus 24 rounds of ammunition), cavalrymen take home their horses (for which the Army pays half), ex-pilots can call up the airfield for a practice plane any time they want to.

Some, of course, can't: artillery, tanks, radar. So they go where their equipment is.

To the others, the Army says: take care of your equipment and use it, and after a certain time you can keep it (five years for a jeep).

Clubs, like Army units, are made up of men in the area. Comes mobilization and they don't have to cross Switzerland to join their unit, they simply rush downtown.

Neutrality is almost a religion with the Swiss, but it's armed neutrality. But if war should come, nobody will have to make speeches to these Swiss on why they must fight.

Guest: "Have you manoeuvres Shooting went on continuously.

RETRENCHMENT IN BOMBAY GOVT. DEPARTMENTS

Discussion At Congress Party Meeting

POONA, August 16.

The idea of appointing a committee to investigate into the possibilities of retrenchment in Government departments, and to examine the taxation structure of the Government was discussed at a Congress Legislature Party meeting held tonight.

Disclosing this, Mr. Homi Taliyarkhan, General Secretary of the Party, said that several members of the Party spoke for and against the proposal.

The leader of the Party, Mr. Morarji Desai, pointed out that such committees cost a lot of money, while their results were doubtful.

Mr. Desai invited the members of the Party to call for any information they desired from the various Government officials, either through him or the through the General Secretary, if they wished to study the working of any departments, so that they might be in a position to offer any constructive suggestions for their better working and improved efficiency.

It was revealed at the meeting that every Deputy Minister had been put in charge of three districts, in order to undertake intensive investigation and study the working of all district administrative departments in the particular districts, irrespective of the portfolios held by the individual Deputy Ministers. They would also hear suggestions and complaints from the public in the area, and try to give effect to them, wherever possible.

Mr. Desai incidentally suggested that when Ministers and Deputy Ministers visited the districts, it would be better if time and money were not wasted in offering garlands. Such functions occupy precious time out of their short stay, which could otherwise be spent on listening to the grievances and suggestions from the public.

It was also stated at the meeting that the Finance Minister would meet Party members in order to explain details of the working of the multi-point sales tax and so as to clear doubts and difficulties of the members regarding its application, so that they might be able to help the people of their constituencies in understanding the working of the measure.

Sari Catches Fire

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three members of a Gujerati family including two young women, residing at Madhav Dayalji building, Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, were rushed to G. T. Hospital tonight for treatment of burn injuries suffered while Miss Mukta Devichand was lighting a stove which accidentally set her sari aflame. Seeing her sister-in-law in danger, Mrs. Prabhavati rushed to her aid, but she too was now a victim of the flame. The timely arrival of Narayandas Devichand, Prabhavati's husband did not in any way ease the situation. He too sustained burns.

In the meantime, some neighbours came to the rescue of all the three concerned. They were removed to G. T. Hospital where the condition of 17-year-old Mukta is stated to be critical.

Saxena Begins Fast Unto Death

GORAKHPUR, Aug. 16 (PTI).—Mr. Shibbanlal Saxena, KMPP leader and a former Congress member of Parliament, today began a "fast unto death" here protesting against what he described as "gross misrepresentation of facts" by the U.P. Government Ministers on the "serious" situation now obtaining in the eleven scarcity affected eastern districts of the State.

Movie Star In Hospital

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 16 (UPA).—Movie star Phyllis Thaxter, 32, who was expecting a baby, was in hospital today with what physicians described as a non-paralytic type of polio. She is the wife of James Aubrey, Jr., television advertising executive.

Out Of Mao's Prison

AUSTRALIAN AIRMEN'S EXPERIENCES

HONG KONG, Aug. 16 (PTI-Reuter): Three Australian airmen, imprisoned for 20 months by the Chinese after their flying-boat force landed in the sea off Portuguese Macao, said today they had falsely confessed to opium smuggling "just to get back home."

They told a press conference today of "shuddering experiences" in dirty prison cells with diseased Chinese political prisoners and a "mockery of a trial."

They were sentenced to two years imprisonment, but immediately put across the Hong Kong border.

INDEPENDENCE DAY ON HIGH SEAS

BOMBAY, August 16 (PTI).

Ninety Indians aboard s.s. 'Strathedan', which docked at Bombay today, celebrated the fifth anniversary of India's Independence on the night of August 14-15, while the ship was at high seas.

The National Flag was unfurled at midnight.

Speeches were made by Mr. P. S. Rau and Vice-Admiral Sir William Slayter, Commander-in-Chief-designate of the East Indies Fleet.

SEVERE DROUGHT IN YUGOSLAVIA

BELGRADE, Aug. 16 (PTI-Reuter).—Yugoslavia's second drought in two years entered its seventh week today with temperatures continuing around 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

Officials said the wheat harvest was more than 20 per cent below the postwar average, with rye it was 350,000 tons below normal yields. The general maize loss inevitable even if rain comes at this late stage, has already been estimated as high as 40 per cent.

Congress M.P. Dead

NEW DELHI, Aug. 16 (PTI).—Mr. G. M. Thaware, Scheduled Caste (Congress) member of the Council of States from Madhya Pradesh, died here this afternoon after a heart attack.

Mr. Thaware was about 60 years of age.

Six Guerillas Killed

SINGAPORE, Aug. 16 (PTI).—Six Chinese guerrillas were killed by British security forces today in a fierce battle in the Tengkak area of Johore. One man and one woman were captured. Six others were wounded but escaped.

5-Year Plan For Maharashtra

PRIORITY FOR RIVER VALLEY SCHEMES

POONA, Aug. 16 (UPI): A five-year plan for the all-round development of Maharashtra is to be prepared by the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress.

The executive Committee of the M.P.C.C. which met here today under the presidentship of Mr. Deokinandan Narayai, adopted a resolution on the subject which stressed the necessity for drafting such a plan in consonance with the geographical, industrial, economical, social and political conditions obtaining in Maharashtra.

The executive decided that a committee should be appointed for drafting such a plan and the personnel of the committee is expected to be announced shortly.

By a resolution, the M.P.C.C. executive urged the inclusion of river valley projects in Maharashtra in the first-five-year-plan. The projects mentioned in resolution are—Vir, Khadakwasaga, Mula, Kukadi and Girna, all irrigation projects, and the Koyana power project.

The executive directed the three secretaries of the M.P.C.C. that they should visit personally four districts each and obtain first hand knowledge of the Congress activities there.

Fourteen out of the nineteen members of the executive attended today's meeting. Prominent among them were Mr. B. S. Hiray and Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Ministers of the Bombay Government. Among those who attended the meeting on special invitation were Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Mr. M. M. Naik Nimbalkar, and Mr. B. M. Gupte.

Maharashtra Legislators To Meet

POONA, Aug. 16 (UPI): Congress members of the House of the People, the Council of States, and both the houses of the Bombay Legislaure, elected from Maharashtra, are to meet here on August 20 to consider the requirements of Maharashtra in the matter of irrigation, and to evolve a list of irrigation projects.

The meeting has been convened by the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee. Among other things, the meeting is expected to evolve a scheme for co-ordinating and unifying the activities of these members in the state and central legislature, which would help in bringing about an all-round development of Maharashtra. It will also fix up the relationship between the Congress legislators and the Pradesh Congress and decide their spheres of activities. The meeting is also expected to chalk out a programme for carrying on Congress propaganda in Maharashtra.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.P., President of the Bharat K.L.P., is leaving Delhi tomorrow (Sunday) for Europe en route to Ottawa to attend the Commonwealth Inter-Parliamentary Conference to be held there in September as a delegate from India.

Deshmukh's 'No' To Binani

BOMBAY, August 16 (UPI).

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH, the Union Finance Minister, who is now in Bombay, has declined to meet a deputation of the Bombay State new taxes opposition Mandal, it is learnt.

Shri Bhawanidas Binani, President of the Mandal had sought an interview with the Union Finance Minister to place before him the Mandal's view points on the new taxes imposed by the State Government.

Shri S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee, has, however, agreed to receive the deputation of the Mandal on Monday morning at the Congress House.

Shri G. S. Bajpai, Governor of Bombay, has not yet replied to the Mandal's request for an interview.

Shri Bhawanidas Binani, in a statement tonight said that the "signature campaign" launched by the Mandal was receiving encouraging response from the people of Bombay and a large number of people had given their signatures on the representation, requesting the Governor of Bombay not to sign the taxation bills of the Government.

Girgaon Congress Workers meet under Swami Ramanand Tirth's Presidentship.

Plea To Congress High Command

LIAISON BETWEEN P.C.CS AND LEGISLATURE PARTY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. C. D. DESHMUKH, Union Finance Minister, speaking at the inauguration of the Second Session of the Girgaum District Congress Workers' Conference this evening, said that the Government must bear in mind the essential requirements of the people.

On the Planning Commission, Mr. Deshmukh said that the final report would be published in two months.

"The 'soul' of the Five-Year Plan," the Finance Minister pointed out for the benefit of those who felt sufficient finance would not be forthcoming to back up the scheme, "is the effort the people put into it." Mr. Deshmukh felt reasonably certain that with this endeavour the Plan would be a great success.

In his Presidential Address, Swami Ramanand Tirth, called for a classless society.

"Changes must be made in the Congress if it is to survive," the Swamiji warned. "The Congress should attract and inspire the masses, and there should be concord and amity in its ranks."

Adverting to the role played by Rajpramukhs in the country, Swami Ramanand Tirth said: "Dynastical monarchy should be abolished in Hyderabad, as it has been in Kashmir. I do not now raise the slogan of 'The deposition of the Nizam,' I want the abolition of the institution of Rajpramukhs."

Among the resolutions moved was one to set up a programme for the amelioration of the economic conditions of the middle class.

The conference was of the opinion that the time had now come when the Congress parties in legislatures both at the Centre and in States should act in consultation with the PCC's concerned. The Conference appealed to the Congress High Command to take effective action to achieve this object if necessary by suitably amending the constitution of the Congress.

Among the other speakers were Mr. S. K. Patil, BPCC Chief, and Mr. G. N. Desai, Bombay's Mayor.

Congratulatory messages from the Governors of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and Union and State Ministers were read.

A two-minute silence was observed to honour the memory of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other Congress office-bearers whose deaths were deeply mourned.

Mr. V. D. Dantyagi, Joint Secretary in the Central Ministry of Rehabilitation, has been appointed Deputy Auditor-General of India with immediate effect.

RITA & ALY RUSH TO HOSPITAL

Daughter Swallows Sleeping Pills

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 16 (PTI-Reuter).—Prince Aly Khan and his estranged wife film star Rita Hayworth rushed last night to a hospital where their two and a half year old daughter Yasmin was treated after swallowing sleeping pills.

After her stomach was pumped out, the child appeared to be none the worse for her experience. She was in hospital for about 15 minutes.

INDO-PAK VISA AND PASSPORTS

KARACHI, Aug. 16 (PTI).—The Indo-Pakistan passport and visa system will come into operation from October 15, a Government communique issued here tonight said.

This will replace the existing permit system. The Pakistan Government in a 16-page communique outlined the procedure to be adopted for obtaining passports and visas.

According to the communique Indian nationals wishing to enter Pakistan have been divided into six categories:

(1) Indian nationals who live in Indian territory within ten miles of East Bengal border and who normally earn their livelihood by working in Pakistan territory within ten miles of the East Bengal border.

(2) Persons having near relatives in Pakistan, persons having an interest in immovable property in Pakistan and persons drawing pensions from Pakistan.

(3) Persons who are not eligible to visas under the first two categories but who wish to visit Pakistan.

(4) Government officials and diplomats.

(5) Businessmen and transport workers.

(6) Persons having service in Pakistan.

Lebanon To Go Egypt Way

CAIRO PAPER REPORTS MILITARY COUP PLANS

CAIRO, August 16 (PTI)

THE Cairo newspaper "Al Misri" reported today that a military coup was expected in Lebanon following the successful army moves in Egypt and Syria.

A correspondent of the paper, cabling from Beirut, said the Lebanese expect "big developments soon" aiming at ending corruption and introducing large-scale social and economic reforms.

Red Cell Smashed

10 WORKERS ARRESTED IN CAIRO

CAIRO, August 16, (PTI-Reuter): Egyptian police early today smashed a Communist cell and arrested ten workers and students for alleged Communist activities in the Sayeda Zeinae district of Cairo.

Police said the action followed an inquiry attended by Hussein Raafat, Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of the Interior, the Cairo City Police Commandant, and men of the Criminal Investigation Department.

The Egyptian Government this week set up a "State Security Department" to combat Communist and Zionist activities, and an "anti-saying section" to replace the special branch, of political police, recently abolished.

FIRST HERO OF BLOODLESS COUP

CAIRO, August 16, (PTI): Col. Abid Al Shinshikly, Commander-in-Chief of the Syrian Army, today acclaimed Egyptian General Mohammed Naguib the "first hero in world history to win a most dangerous battle without firing a shot."

The Syrian leader, who himself staged a bloodless military 'coup d'etat' six months ago and gave his country a new regime, told the Cairo newspapers 'Al Ahram.'

In commenting on Arab relations with Israel, the Colonel said "The Middle East is not large enough to have both Arabs and Jews. Either the Arabs will be thrown into the sea or the Jews will leave Palestine and return to their homes. I have faith in the ultimate victory of the Arabs."

TALKS WITH SUDAN

CAIRO, August 16, (PTI): Direct talks between Egyptian and Sudanese leaders on Sudan's political future and relations with Egypt have been postponed "until a convenient time."

This was announced here today by a delegation representing El Sayed Abdel Rehman-el-Mahdi, religious leader of the Sudan, who controls the Umma Party seeking Sudanese independence, before its departure for Khartoum scheduled for this evening.

Latest reports from Khrtoum said that the Mahdi had rejected a suggestion of the former Egyptian Premier, Ahmed Naguib Hilay, of Sudan's "symbolic acceptance of the Egyptian Crown."

EGYPT TO GET BRITISH TRAINER AIRCRAFT

LONDON, August 15, (PTI-Reuter): A small number of trainer aircraft are among supplies which Britain is considering making available to Egypt in the near future, it is learned from a usually reliable source here.

The move would be a gesture of goodwill to the Egyptian Commander-in-Chief General Mohammed Naguib and Premier Aly Maher, it was added.

Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain was not considering selling arms to Egypt at present.

Anglo-Egyptian Rapprochement

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, August 16.

Britain will recognise Faud II, baby King of Egypt as sovereign of Nubia, Sudan, Kordofhan and Darfur, it is learnt. For the last fortnight, the British Ambassador in Cairo has been discussing with the Egyptian Government the manner in which he should be re-accredited. The formula has been found satisfactory on both sides.

Britain, it is further understood, is also contemplating the removal of the ban on export of jets, centurions and other arms to Egypt. And she is prepared to scale down the present oversized garrison in the Suez Canal. These measures are calculated to improve Anglo-Egyptian relations.

VINOBA GETS HIGH TEMPERATURE

BANARAS Aug. 16 (PTI): Acharya Vinoba Bhave, who is suffering from fever since yesterday morning, did not address his prayer meeting this evening also. His temperature today was 103 degrees. The prayers were held in his room where he remained lying in his bed.

India Greets Indonesia

NEW DELHI, August 16.—The President and the Prime Minister have sent greetings to His Excellency Dr. Soekarno, President of the Republic of Indonesia, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Indonesian National Day, August 17, 1952.

Flogging For S.African Satyagrahis

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 16.

THE arrest of 96 people in Port Elizabeth today brought the number of arrests of non-Europeans in their campaign against unjust racial laws to 2,263 since June 26, according to campaign headquarters here.

This does not include the 20 leaders of the campaign arrested in the past three days on charges of contravening the suppression of communism act.

Caning was ordered for the first time today by a magistrate at Port Elizabeth in sentencing four "defiers".

He also gave warning that prison sentences for defiance would be increased next week.

This marked the opening of an intensification of the non-Europeans defiance campaign, with leaders promising that the number defying the segregation laws would be increased and the campaign spread to more areas of south Africa.

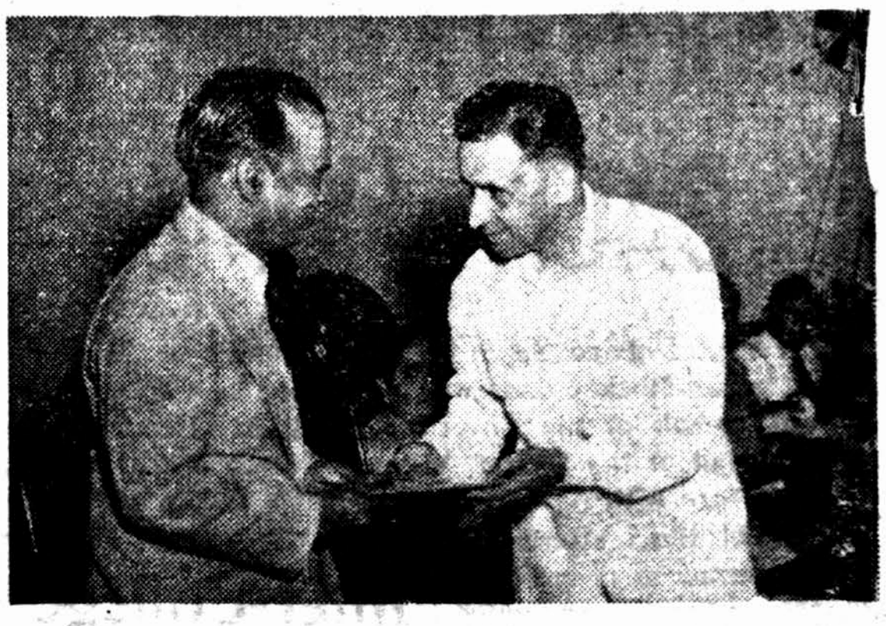
The 20 leaders of the campaign arrested under the Suppression of Communism Act have been remanded for preparatory examination before a Johannesburg Magistrate on August 26.

They include the President-General of the African National Congress Dr. J. S. Moroka, the joint secretaries of the National Action Committee of the African National Congress and South African Indian Congress, Walter Sisulu and Y. A. Cachalia, and an executive member of the African National Congress and general secretary of the South African Communist Party until its dissolution, Moses Kotane.

Cachalia and Sisulu said, in an interview here today that the immediate effect of the arrest of the leaders, particularly Dr. Moroka, had been a great increase in the number of volunteers for the defiance campaign.

Several streets were plastered with posters yesterday saying "Moroka arrested-volunteer".

TRIBUTE TO SCULPTOR



Shri Deshmukh presents the Diamond Jubilee commemoration volume to Shri V. P. Karmarkar.

Freedom As Incentive To Art

Deshmukh Pays Tribute To Karmarkar's Achievements

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Government of India was keenly aware of the importance of artists in a community and was trying to give the necessary assistance at least in the years to come, said Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister, Government of India presiding at a function to felicitate Mr. V. P. Karmarkar, the well-known sculptor of Bombay, on the occasion of his 61st birthday today.

Mr. Deshmukh said that Prime Minister Nehru who was himself keenly interested in art and culture, was alive to the problem of artists and was interested in promoting and perpetuating the art traditions of this country.

Continuing the Finance Minister said that art in India was not receiving the patronage, which it should receive because the middle classes were exclusively involved in tackling the problem of inflation. Art in India, Mr. Deshmukh stated, was suppressed for a long time because our country was a subject nation.

He hoped now that India had achieved freedom, it would produce once again masterpieces and that older artists like Mr. Karmarkar should give them guidance and show them the way.

The Finance Minister presented to Mr. Karmarkar a commemoration volume of his sculpture.

Dr. D. G. Vyas and a number of representatives of various art institutions from all over the State congratulated Mr. Karmarkar on his achievements.

Girl's Pluck Saves Her

RESCUED FROM KIDNAPPERS

MADRAS, Aug. 16 (PTI): A ten-year-old girl from Madras who had been kidnapped three months ago was today restored to her only surviving parent—her father—by the police who located here at Jangaon in Hyderabad State.

She told the police that while she was playing she had been enticed by two women and taken to a strange place.

The police suspect that behind this incident there might be an inter-state conspiracy to kidnap young children.

They would not give details of the rescue of the girl beyond saying that it was her pluck and determination that got her through more than any attempts by the police.

Brother & Sister About To Wed

(From Our Own Correspondent)

MOGA, August 16: Forced to separate from each other for four and half years under the waves of bloodshed ravaging the West Punjab on the eve of partition a brother and sister reunited only at the altar just a few minutes before their marriage was to be finally solemnized, according to a report reaching here from the village of Butana near Hissar.

The details of the story reveal that the brother, Lachchman, originally a resident of Sargodha, after coming into Punjab (India) was employed by a landlord while the whereabouts of his sister, Sheelo, were not known at all. After about 4 years the landlord suggested to Lachchman that he should get married. A "broker" consequently arranged for a girl for a sum of Rs. 500/-. When hymns were being chanted at the altar and the marriage was about to be solemnised, the girl and the boy looked at each other and both of them recognised, who they were and the crowd saw them embrace each other

Shri C. D. Deshmukh, India's Finance Minister, pays tributes to Bombay's prominent sculptor Shri V. P. Karmarkar.

WORLD HOCKEY CHAMPIONS BACK HOME

CALCUTTA, August 16.

KUNWAR Digvijai Singh "Babu", Captain of the victorious Indian Hockey team was garlanded by Captain Rakshit on behalf of the Governor of West Bengal as he stepped out of the Bharat Airways Skymaster, which arrived here with 51 members of the Indian Olympic contingent this afternoon.

The contingent included the hockey, football, swimming, rifle shooting and boxing teams. Chaman Singh Gurung the West Bengal hockey player is expected to arrive tonight by another plane.

Oscar Ward, the light-heavy weight boxer is staying back in London.

Naresh Kumar, India's number one tennis player also came by the same plane. Kumar was away from Calcutta for about two months and won the Irish and Welsh championships and went upto the final of the Wimbledon Plate.

Mr. P. S. Mathur, director of publicity, West Bengal and Mr. G. C. Fletcher, President of the Bengal Hockey Association were among those present at the Dum Dum airport to meet the members of the India's Olympic team.

The hockey players deplaning after Babu were Gentle, G Nandy Singh, C. S. Dubey and Deshamuthu, who had one arm plastered due to an injury in a game against Germany played at Berlin.

EUROPE SERIOUS

Sardar Harbail Singh, coach of the hockey team told PTI that the other countries had at last taken up hockey seriously and did not consider it as "a ladies' game". The standard of their game has considerably improved.

"The ground conditions were luckily good for Indians in Finland, but their technical skill would definitely have helped them to retain the world title. Balbir Singh's performance was magnificent and brought back memories of the wizard of sticks, Dhyan Chand. Babu's footwork and jugglery of sticks often dazed the foreigners. He was brilliantly assisted by Keshev Dutt. R S. Gentle, Raghbir Lal and the great spearhead of attack Balbir. Our goalkeepers were never seriously tested". he added.

MEWALAL TO RETIRE

Mewalal, India's short and stocky football centre forward said that he had decided to withdraw from representative football. His appearance in the I.F.A. Shield on behalf of his own club would be the only exception.

"I think I have played enough. Are not ten long years from 1943 to 1952 enough for a player? I have decided to make room for younger aspirants", he added.

The hockey team flies to Delhi tomorrow morning to play two exhibition matches The team will be given a reception by the citizens of Delhi during their stay there

TEAM IN CAPITAL

NEW DELHI. August 16 (PTI)

The Indian Olympic Hockey team, which is to play two exhibition matches here before dispersing, passed through Delhi this morning on way to Calcutta. The team, which was scheduled to deplane here this morning changed its plan at the last minute. The members of the team are expected to return here tomorrow from Calcutta.

The Victorious Indian team will play against a Delhi Selected XI tomorrow at the National Stadium. The same evening the team will be entertained at a reception by Delhi citizens

The Olympic team will play its second match against a Combined Eleven on Monday.

K. D. SINGH "BABU"....skipper of India's Hockey team, World Champions of 1952.

"Babu" Is All Praise For Team-mates

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16 (PTI).

Kunwar Digvijai Singh, "Babu", captain of India's Olympic Hockey team which returned here today from Europe, told PTI: "I must consider myself very lucky to have led a team of such great sportsmen. It was not a team but a family and the boys did extremely well on and off the field.

"Prior to our departure for the Olympics many people thought in India that it was the weakest team sent abroad, but I strongly differed from them and the team played superb hockey and all the members put up their best. Similar was the remark of Mr. Lal Shah Bokhari, captain of the 1932 Indian hockey team, now Pakistan's ambassador to Holland, and he is of the same opinion as me.

"I think if the Indian Republic and the Government take adequate interest as they should, India will be able to defend her title in many more Olympics to come.

"It was the most successful tour I have had. I have been playing first class hockey for the last twelve years and I have dealt with many persons, but I have yet to see a better manager than Mr. Mahindra Lal Mitra whom I named 'Uncle Mitra' and he was known by this name throughout the continent", Babu concluded.

Inter-College Badminton

RUIA 'B' BEATEN IN WOMEN'S DOUBLES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dhongade (Ruia 'A') Dongre (Khalsa) Bhat (Elphinstone) and Natekar (Ruia 'B') entered the semi-final round of the Men's singles of the Inter-College Badminton as was expected this evening at the Elphinstone College Court.

In the Women's doubles quarter-finals Elphinstone had cause for rejoicing when both their 'A' and 'B' pairs made the semi-final grade. Ruia 'A' and Xavier's 'A' are others to enter the semi-finals.

Kumud Apte and Nalini Bakhre of Elphinstone scored a very close win over the Ruia 'B' pair, which was a match, the result of which was keenly looked forward to. They accounted for Sumati Jog and Urmila Divekar at the cost of 6 and 11 points only.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES (Quarter-finals):

Datta Dhongade (Ruia 'A') beat D. K. Arsekar (Siddarth 'B') 15-0, 15-3; Ravindre Dongre (Khalsa 'A') beat M. V. Bellare (Jai Hind 'B') 15-0; 15-6; Vikram Bhatt (E. C. & I. S. 'A') beat F. J. Antia (Khalsa 'B') 15-4, 15-3; Nandu Natekar (Ruia 'B') beat Fu Hwa Kion (G.M.C. 'A') 15-4, 15-1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (Quarter-finals).

Kumud Apte and Nalini Bakre (E. C. & I. S. 'B') beat Sumati Jog and Urmila Divekar (Ruia 'B') 15-6, 15-11; Sushila Rege and Sharayu Doshi (H.S. & I. S. 'A') beat Nargis Irani and Rashmi Shah (G. M. C. 'B') 15-3, 15-2; Vasumati Oak and Chabba Phadnis (Ruia 'A') beat P. Sanzgiri and M. Kelkar (Wilson 'A') 15-11, 15-11; Siloo Vakeel and Dhun Vakeel (St. Xavier's 'A') beat Prabhamati Mudholkar and Prabha Natu (G.M.C. 'A') 15-11, 15-6.

America Cup Golf

SEATTLE, Aug. 16 (PTI-Reuter): The United States won the First Triangular International Golf match for the America Cup yesterday with 12 points.

Canada were second with ten points and Mexico last with five points.

Holders Win In Railway Soccer

KHARAGPUR, Aug. 16, (PTI): Southern Railway the Holders, defeated Eastern Railway by three goals to two in their second round match in the Inter Railway Football Tournament today.

The winning goal for Southern Railway came four minutes before the final whistle of extra time.

I.F.A. SHIELD FOOTBALL

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16 (PTI): The following are the results of matches played in the first round of the I.F.A. Shield today.

Howrah Union 2, George Telegraph 0; Police A.C. 4; Customs A.C. 1; Nadia District Association 3; Greer Sporting 1.

FRANCIS GOANS FIRST TO ENTER SEMI-FINAL

Grand Display By Gracias In Callan Cup

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ST. FRANCIS GOANS were the first team to enter the semi-finals of the Callan Cup Football tournament when they eliminated Globe Sports Club by four goals to nil at the Cooperage this evening.

The Second Divisionists, Globe, were no match for their rivals who attacked throughout and had the opponents at the receiving end.

Anthony Gracias, who filled the Goans inside right berth, after assisting the Podar College, was the outstanding forward and with his grand ball control and opportunism, netted twice in the opening half, which was the only scoring done.

The second session was a repetition of the first with the winners literally pitching their camps in the junior team's territory but poor marksmanship despite the poor bad performance by custodian Shyam, saw them add only two more through outside right Ayres D'Souza and E. Rodrigues.

The teams were:

ST. FRANCIS GOANS: Christopher Silveira; J. Rodrigues and R. Baptista: H. Fernandes, B. D'Souza and Salvador D'Costa; Ayres D'Souza, Gracias, E. Rodrigues, J. Fernandes and P. Fernandes.

GLOBE S C.: Shyam; Leitao and Roberts; H. D'Souza. Hafeez, and Salamat; A Hussein, Gowdar, V. Rao, Nagraj; and Mohsin.

Referee: A. J. Francis.

Engineers & Embarkation Officers' Mess Billiards

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The honour of winning the first billiards handicap tournament of the Engineers and Embarkation Officers' Mess went rightly to Capt. Baker, who despite the handicap won the title without being extended. The final of the tournament was played on the night of 14th August as part of the Eve of Independence Day dinner gathering. Mr. L. T. Gholap, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, who was the guest of honour, gave away the prizes.

The results were:—

Semi-finals: Capt. Baker (—60) beat Lt.-Col. Jenkins (—20) 200-118; Capt. Stewart (—45) beat Maj. Chopra (—20) 200-176.

FINAL: Capt. Baker (—80) beat Capt. Stewart (—60) 300-180.

Inter-College Soccer

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the Inter-Collegiate Football tournament played at the Cooperage this evening, Podar College experienced little difficulty in making the third round of the tournament with a facile 4-0 victory over G. M. College at the Cooperage. Later, Siddharth College toyed with National College, accounting for them by seven goals to nil.

Gracias (2), Subramaniam and D'Costa were responsible for Podar's tally while Leo Vaz's hat-trick, Zacharias Antao, (2) Jacob Carvalho and Bangera were the Siddharth goal-getters.

Bombay Gym. Win 1-nil

BOMBAY, Saturday: The senior string of Indian Gymkhana held Blue Wizards to 2-2 draw in the First Division Indian Football League this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel.

Earlier, Bombay Gymkhana defeated Kohinoor Mills by a solitary goal in the same competition. The all important goal was scored in the second half by S. Mullock.

This was the first point that Wizards lost in four games. They were first to take the lead through C. Vaz but before crossing over Balan put Gymkhana on level terms.

After the breather Wizards again went into the lead. D. Moraes was the scorer. But Balan scored again and for the second time put Gymkhana on level terms.

All the three matches which were scheduled to play in the Fourth Division Harwood League this evening at the Central Rly. Ground, Parel were cancelled due to the bad condition of the ground.

KARNATAK LEAGUE FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Young India beat Hind Bros. by 2-0, through M. K. Anchan, in the only match played today at Oval.

WIFA Gives Blessings To Poona Merger

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Western India Football Association's managing committee met this evening to put their seal of approval on the work that their delegation performed in bringing about a re-union of Poona's rival soccer organisations—the M.F.F. and the M.F.A.

There was nothing new in the matter discussed at the meeting as everything had already been thrashed out after the arrival of the delegation from Poona and only what was concluded with the Poona representatives was given assent to, so that the "Ad Hoc Committee" could function immediately.

The following resolutions were passed:

1. Resolved that the ban imposed upon the M. F. F. in the year 1947 be lifted with immediate effect.

2. Resolved that in 'Ad hoc' Committee comprising the following be appointed immediately to draft out the Constitution for the new body to be in charge of Soccer in Maharashtra for the approval of the W.I.F.A. Committee:—

Principal N. D. E. Nagarwal (Chairman), Shri S. Bajirao (Convener), Shri A. D'Costa (MFA), Dr. Kasbekar (MFA), Principal N. G. Suru (MFF), Capt. S. G. Chaphekar (MFF).

3. Resolved that till the Committee elected under the new constitution began functioning, the said 'ad hoc' Committee be made in charge of conducting Soccer in Maharashtra.

Further resolved that these resolutions be made operative with effect from the 16th August 1952.

4. Resolved that the new body be given recognition on the same terms and conditions as were laid down in the W.I.F.A. letter dated the 30th March 1938 addressed to the M.F.F.

5. Resolved that Principal N. D. E. Nagarwala be thanked for taking a leading part in enabling the W.I.F.A. to solve the difficult problem of control of Soccer in Maharashtra."

In The Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

4-30 p.m. Khalsa College vs. Law College (Inter-College); 5-45 p.m. I. C. L. vs. General Motors (Callan Cup).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

4-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana vs. Wimco S.C.; 5-30 p.m. Globe "A" vs. Ind. Gymkhana "A".

Oval

3-45 p.m. Bombay Fort School 'A' vs. Bombay Fort School 'D'; 4-45 p.m. Mother India School 'B' vs. Bombay Fort School 'C'; (Ashok Shield); 5-45 p.m. Vidyadaini S.C. vs. Karnatak S.C. (Karnatak League).

BADMINTON

G. M. C. Court:

9-00 a.m. Mixed doubles quarter-finals (Inter College).

Elphinstone Courts:

2-30 p.m. Women's Singles semi-final; 3-15 p.m. Men's Doubles quarter-finals (Inter College).

No Play On Third Day Of Fourth Test

LONDON, August 16 (PTI).

TEST cricketers of England and India had a blank day today the third in the Fourth and Final Test of the current series at the Oval, London, writes PTI Special Correspondent. Very shortly after the decision that play would not be possible, reached in mid afternoon, the sun came out and shone from a beautiful summer blue sky.

Several thousand people were disappointed, but the condition of the pitch left no doubt that play was out of the question. The overnight storm saturated the turf and it became known that a resumption today would be made soon after midday. The umpires were actually on the field, when another downpour started and play before lunch became impossible.

Then during the recognised luncheon interval a deluge flooded the pitch which, saturated as it was, could not absorb the moisture. Midway through the afternoon captains and umpires went out for an inspection but they lost no time in declaring that even with no more rain play could not continue today and they returned to the pavilion. Then the sun came out. At yesterday's close India were 49 for five in reply to England's 326 for six declared.

Cricket Board Meets To-day

NEW DELHI, Aug. 16 (PTI).

The Tour Sub-Committee of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, which meets here tomorrow will finalise the arrangements for the tour of the Pakistan team in India in October this year.

The Indian Cricket Board which was so far awaiting the approval of the proposed tour itinerary by the Pakistan Board, has now received the acceptance of the itinerary along with the financial terms, it is learnt here.

The tour sub-committee is expected to make some alterations in the date of fixtures in view of the short time at the disposal of the Indian Board before they send their team to the West Indies. According to the proposed itinerary, the last Test against Pakistan team ends on December 21, while the Indian team itself has to sail for West Indies on or about December 26.

ULSTER GRAND PRIX

BELFAST, August 16, (PTI-Reuter): Cromie McCandless of Ireland riding an Italian Gilera won the 500 C.C. race in the Ulster Grand Prix Motor Cycle Races here today. Covering the 240 miles (386 kilometres) in 2 hours 28 minutes 54 seconds, he averaged 99.79 miles per hour (160.6 kilometres) per hour.

McCandless rode the Gilera machine on the last minute invitation of Signor Ilera, the team manager.

Rod Coleman of New Zealand riding an A. J. S. was second in 2 hours 31 minutes 41.45 seconds averaging 97.95 miles (157.6 kilometres) per hour and Bill Lomas (Britain) was third on an Italian M. V. Augusta in 2 hours 34 minutes 1.8 seconds averaging 96.47 miles (155.3 kilometres) per hour.

Other leading placings: Fourth Brett (Britain) A. J. S. 2 hours 35 minutes 8 seconds averaging 95.78 M.P.H.; Fifth F Carter (Britain) Norton two hours 37 minutes 21.4 seconds 94.43 M.P.H.; Sixth J. Surtess (Britain) Norton 14 of the fifteen laps in two hours 29 minutes 44 seconds 92.62 M. P. H.

AUCKLAND BEATEN BY TOURISTS

AUCKLAND, Aug. 16 (PTI-Reuter).—The touring Australian Rugby Union team today beat Auckland 17 to 16 after Auckland had led 16 to eight at halftime.

Only Three Cross Channel

COOLKESTONE, August 16 (PTI-Reuter).—Three swimmers —two British and one Egyptian—swam the English channel yesterday after battling through stormy weather and strong adverse tides.

They were Kathleen Mayoh, 20-year-old Lancashire factory girl, Victor Birkett, 26-year-old estate agent from Eastbourne, Southern England and Bakr Soliman, aged 26, of Cairo.

All three swam from France to England.

Ten others had been forced to abandon the swim since the season's first mass attempt on the Channel began at noon yesterday.

Jacob Memorial Football

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, August 12.

The final stage of the Jacob Memorial Football Tournament here was reached last evening when the Technical Development Establishment (Weapons), Jubulpore, who were fancied for top honours were routed by the Post and Telegraph Recreation Club by the wide margin of 4 goals to 1 after extra time. Both semi-finals of the competition failed to produce the same standard of football as was witnessed in the earlier rounds, particularly in the quarterfinals.

The P and T Club were full value for their victory last evening. They were much faster than their opponents who resorted to tactics that never pay on a wet ground. Roy, for the winners, stood out above all the others and was in a class by himself, his tackling, first-time clearances and clever play generally frustrated all the T.D.E. movements. However, it was the losers who took the lead late in the second period when Ganesh Vaish, the only thrustful forward, got past the defence to place the ball in a corner and the technicians thought that they had won the day; but a few minutes before full time Das equalised with a terrific drive from the top of the penalty area. Playing superior football in the extra periods, the P and T Club outclassed their opponents and added three more goals through Kunjilal, Mewalal and Durga Prasad, in that order to win convincingly.

In the other semi-final the Madras XI 'A' had no difficulty in defeating the St. Anthony's Club by 3 goals to nil, though they left it till rather late in the game, all the points having been scored in the second period. Dhulichand opened the score midway through the period. Mangal converted a penalty award a little later, and Rocque completed the tally with a magnificent shot from far out, the ball swerving into the corner of the net and leaving the goalie gasping and wondering.

Thatte Released On Personal Bond

POONA, Aug. 16 (PTI).—Mr. L. G. Thatte, Secretary of the Hindu Raj Party, who was arrested on Thursday last, was released on personal bond today, by the first class city magistrate of Poona, pending the hearing of his case on August 21.

The Eastern Railway has set apart a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for 1953-54 to provide more amenities to the passengers, it was announced.

CALCUTTA RACE RESULTS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16 (PTI): The following are results of today's Calcutta Races:—

THE JADABPUR PLATE—7F

REPUBLIC 7-8 (Morsillo) 1; SALAME MOHABBAT 9-4 (Peacock) 2; LILLIPUTIAN 8-0 (Higson) 3; GAY VAGABOND 8-7 (Lewis) 4.

Won by: Sh. hd., 1/2L, and 2Ls.
Time: 1 min. 33 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 34 for win, Rs. 9, Rs. 8 and Rs. 9 for places.
Forecast 50 tickets at Rs. 253 each.

THE TOLLYGUNGE PLATE—7F

SERENISSIMA II 9-0 (Rodrigues) 1; MORE SECRECY 8-8 (Higson) 2; MILKMAID 9-6 (J. Warren) 3; RANG RAO 7-7 (D. Van Dort) 4.

Not run: Embarkation.
Won by: 8Ls., head and 1L.
Time: 1 min. 30 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 12 for win, Rs. 8 Rs. 22 and Rs. 12 for places.

THE SANDOWN PLATE—6F

BRAVO 8-8 (Davis) 1; AROHA LASS 8-2 (Peacock) 2; HERMES 8-8 (Dixon) 3; PINDUS 9-2 (E. Cracknell) 4.

Not run: Pet's Festival.
Won by: 1/2L, 1/2L, sh. head.
Time: 1 min. 18-4/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 21 for win, Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 for places.
Forecast: 196 tickets at Rs. 74 each.

THE FORT WILLIAM PLATE 1M 1F

MIDASTIFFIN 8-7 (J. Warren) 1; TURKESTAN 8-6 (D. Van Dort) 2; FOOTRACE 8-12 (Thompson) 3; GLION 7-12 (Peacock) 4.

Not run: Shako.
Won by: 1L, 1/2L, neck.
Time: 2 mins. 1-3/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 15 for win. Rs. 7, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 for places.

THE COLEYANA PLATE—5F

JAWAB-E-MOHABBAT 7-7 (Peacock) 1; HARIMATI 9-0 (Davis) 2; LADY TEAZLE 8-6 (E. Cracknell) 3; BOLD GUARD 8-6 (Rodrigues) 4.

Not run: Golden Hope, Bold Bid, Prince Jehangir.
Won by: 1L, 2Ls, 1-1/2Ls.
Time: 1 min. 5-2/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 11 and Rs. 8 for places.
Treble Tote: 86 tickets at Rs. 461-8.

CHANDORKAR IN POONA FINAL

Enid Bocarro Wins Women's Title

POONA, August 16 (PTI): K. R. Chandorkar, a local Poona player earned the right to contest the men's singles final of the Poona Engineering College Open Table Tennis tournament by virtue of his victory over Dady Kapadia in the semi-finals today.

In the other semi-final Dilip Sampat, the Bombay collegiate champion, defeated Kumar Ghosh of Bengal by three games to one.

The best match of the evening, however, was witnessed in the men's doubles semi-final in which Dilip Sampat and K. R. Chandorkar beat V. M. Nadkarni and C. N. Honavar after a close fight.

In an earlier match Miss Enid Bocarro established her superiority over Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla by defeating her in the women's singles final by three games to one.

The results were:

MEN'S SINGLES (Semi-Finals): Dilip Sampat beat Kumar Ghosh 21-15, 14-21, 22-20, 21-19; K. R. Chandorkar beat D. H. Kapadia 21-15, 21-12, 21-14.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Final): Miss Enid Bocarro beat Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla 21-17, 21-19, 18-21, 22-20.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Semi-Finals) O. Dyer and Sudhir Thackersey beat Hathiramani and G. R. Chandorkar 21-11, 12-21, 21-11, 21-5; K. R. Chandorkar and Dilip Sampat beat V. M. Nadkarni and C. N. Honavar 14-21, 18-21, 21-9, 21-19, 21-18.

ZAMZAM HAS GOOD CHANCES TO-DAY

Rita's Pet Safe Bet

(FROM OUR RACIN G CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, August 16.

AS very few horses have gone on the routine spurts this morning and yesterday there is likely to be a severe cut in the fields at tomorrow's races.

The race track is still on the heavy side and poor timings will be cut. The main attraction, the Ajanta Plate, has a small field of eight in which Zamzam a good winner at Bangalore possesses outstanding chances. Rita's Pet which is also a winner of two good races at Bangalore appears to be a good proposition in Wai Plate.

SELECTIONS:

First Race: Kinder Garden (Win)
Blue Valley (Next Best)
if absent
Paper Money.

2nd Race: Flash (Win)
Dastoori (Next Best)

3rd Race: Amarsing (Win)
D. Day (Next Best)

4th Race: Zamzam (Win)
Mahboob (Next Best)

5th Race: Rita's Pet (Win)
Kensington (Next Best)

6th Race: Hirohito (Win)
if absent
Makarpura
Zarine (Next Best)

7th Rice: Full Blue (Win)
Girl Guide (Next Best)

Choice Treble: Flash, Zamzam, Rita's Pet.

Flukes: Bay of Treasure and Jawahir.

World Volley Ball Championships

LONDON, Aug. 16 (PTI): Tass reports from Moscow said the contest for the World Volley Ball title for men and women will start at the Moscow Central Dynamo Stadium on August 17. The world title will be challenged by men's teams of the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Poland, France, Finland, India, the Lebanon and Israel.

Women's team will take part from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, France and India.

The contests will continue till August 29. The games will be played on two courts. The womens contests will be conducted according to the elimination system in one round.

The mens teams are divided in to three sub-divisions Teams winning first and second places in their respective sub-divisions will make up the final "A" group in which the first six places will be contested. The other teams will form the final "B" group in which the places beginning with the seventh will be determined.

A team receives one point if it wins and a zero if it is defeated. Teams winning the world title will be awarded challenge prizes and those placed second and third will get special prizes.

Members of teams winning first second and third places will be awarded gold, silver bronze medals accordingly.

The tournament will be served by a body of referees from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, France and other countries.

REPLACING ENGLISH BY HINDI

Conference Demands

AURANGABAD, August 16 (PTI): The first session of the Marathwada Hindi Conference, which concluded here yesterday, demanded the replacement of English by Hindi in administration.

Another resolution suggested early compilation and publication of technical literature in Hindi. The Conference requested the Government of India to establish Hindi Shiksah Samitis in different parts of the country for propagation of the national language.

3 Women Killed

WHILE CROSSING RAILWAY LINE

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 16 (PTI): Three out of four women who were crossing the railway line here were run over and killed by the Bahucharaji local train this evening. The condition of the fourth was reported serious.

2 Dead In Motor Cycle Accident

AHMEDABAD, August 16 (UPI): Two persons died here in a serious motor cycle accident yesterday.

A motor cyclist with his friend was driving fast on Bareja Road when the motor cycle dashed against an ox. The riders along with the cycle were thrown with a great impact into a nearby pit. One leg of the ox was mutilated. Both the riders received serious injuries and died instantaneously.

13 Injured In Bus Mishap

GAUHATI, Aug. 16 (PTI): Thirteen persons were injured, seven of them seriously, when a Shillong-bound State Transport bus fell into a ditch 20 miles off from Gauhati today.

MATRICULATES FARE WORST

"Employment News" Statistics

NEW DELHI, Aug. 16 (PTI): The problem of unemployed matriculates is serious," according to the report of a special investigation, conducted by India's net-work of employment exchanges into unemployment among matriculates and graduates.

The report, reproduced briefly in "Employment News" of August says that in the category of unemployed matriculates, the supply is clearly in excess of the demand. Either more, or different (e.g. technical) education seems advisable until the absorptive capacity of Government and industry increases."

At the end of May, 1952, the report adds there were 14,828 graduates and 101,038 matriculates among the 36,66,595 unemployed persons registered with the employment exchanges.

Unemployed graduates were the most numerous in West Bengal, while matriculates were the largest number in Madras.

West Bengal had 3,322 unemployed graduates and Madras State had 20,985 unemployed matriculates.

According to statistics given by the report, the number of unemployed was comparatively large in Madras, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bombay and Delhi regions.

There is steady demand for about 2,500 educated persons per month while the universities turn out 45,000 graduates every year."

AIR LIFT OF FOOD TO U.P. SCARCITY AREAS

LUCKNOW, Aug. 16 (PTI):—Three Indian Air Force 'Dakotas' will air drop five thousand maunds of foodgrains at Muirpur to be transported to Dudhi area in Mirzapur district, which is presently cut off from the rest of the state by floods caused by breaches in the Sone River.

RUSSIA TURNS DOWN WEST'S PROPOSAL FOR AUSTRIAN TREATY

WASHINGTON, August 15 (PTI-Reuter).

RUSSIA has rejected the Western Powers' proposal for a brief Austrian State Treaty to restore Austrian independence quickly, the State Department said today.

The brief treaty—an eight point draft instead of the original draft of more than 50 articles—was originally proposed by the United States, Britain and France on March 13 after negotiations between the Big Four on a treaty for Austria had been deadlocked for more than four years.

Russia's rejection of the proposal was contained in a reply to a reminder from the Western Powers delivered in Moscow on Monday.

Announcing the Russian reply, the State Department commented that it had been given after a delay of "five months and two reminders".

RUSSIAN CONTENTION

LONDON, Aug. 16 (PTI-Reuter): Russia rejected the Western powers' proposals for a short Austrian State Treaty contending that the short treaty is not conducive to the restoration of a truly independent and democratic Austria and does not conform to agreements entered into by the four powers.

The official Soviet news agency Tass last night published the text of the Soviet reply sent to the British, American and French embassies in Moscow on Thursday.

The three Western countries proposed a short treaty—an eight-point draft instead of the original draft of more than 50 articles—on March 13 after negotiations between the Big Four on ar Austrian treaty had been deadlocked for more than four years.

They have since sent two reminders, the first on May 9, and the second last Monday.

The Soviet reply said the proposed short treaty did not ensure democratic rights and liberties to Austria, provide for "general equal and secret elections" or prevent "the existence of organisations inimical to democracy and the cause of peace".

It said the proposal omitted such an important question as Austria's right to have national armed forces necessary to defend the country.

It called on the United States to agree to waive the short treaty and confirm its willingness to complete discussion on the treaty with Austria.

Increasing Rice Output Of S-E. Asia

NEW YORK, August 16 (UPI-AFP): The U N Food and Agricultural Organisation has proposed an international conference to deal with the growing rice shortage in South-east Asia. FAO is currently working on a technological solution to increase production of rice, a staple food for 60 per cent of the world's population.

Famous Buddhist Fo. Japan

SECUNDERABAD, August 16 (UPI): Sri Bhadant Anand Kausalyayan, famous Buddhist monk and Hindi scholar, is proceeding to Japan as a delegate from India to attend the conference of the world Fellowship of Buddhists to be held there next month, it is learnt.

On his way back he proposes to visit Indonesia, Siam and Burma in order to strengthen the present contacts between the Sanskrit, Pali and Hindi scholars of these countries.

The Consulate for the Union of Burma at Calcutta has been raised to the status of a Consulate-General from August 1, and from the date the present Burmese Consul has been designated Consul-General for the Union of Burma, the Consulate-General's office announced.

REDS WILL SMASH U.S. AGGRESSION

Peking Radio's Broadcast

TOKYO, August 16 (UPA): Peking Radio said the Communists are convinced that the Chinese and North Korean strength "can cetrainly smash the might of the American aggressors."

The broadcast, based on an editorial in a Peking daily, said, "We firmly believe that the might strength generated by close co-operation between the Chinese and North Korean people can certainly smash any schemes of the American aggressors." The editorial was published yesterday, the seventh anniversary of Japan's surrender.

Peking said the United Nations "scheme" to use Communist prisoners as "cannon fodder" will fail in the prisoner exchange negotiations at Panmunjom. Military pressure by the United Nations, it continued, would not force the Reds to compromise their demands. "We can say with certainty that what the American aggressors have failed to obtain in the battlefield can likewise not be achieved at the conference table by bluster and sordid tactics."

Council Of Chartered Accountants

NEW DELHI, August 16 (PTI): The following persons were elected to the second Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India yesterday from five constituencies.

Bombay, Saurashtra and Cutch: Messrs. C. C. Chokshi, N. R. Mody, B. D. Birdy, N. M. Shah, N. M. Raiji, D. L. Bhatt and V. S. Kulkarni.

Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Mysore, Hyderabad and Coorg: Messrs: C. S. Sastri, R. Venkatesan, R. N. Rajam Aiyar, C.A. Natarajan and A. S. A. Nataraja Iyer.

West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Manipur and Tripura: Messrs: S. N. Banerjee, G. Basu, A. C. Basu, S. Ghose and M. K. Deb.

Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat: Mr. S. Vaish.

Delhi, Punjab (I), Ajmer-Merwara, Himachal Pradesh and PEPSU: Messrs: S. P. Chopra and S. Vaidyanatha Iyar.

Mr. R. K. Ramadhyani, I.C.S., who until recently Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Defence, left for Calcutta on Saturday morning to take up the post of Coal Commissioner.

Story Of An Offer & Counter-Offer

RANGOON, August 16 (PTI): The Burmese Government's offer of ten thousand rupees on the head of Saw Seaplane, notorious Karen leader, drew a counter-offer from the rebels of a nominal one rupee four annas for the capture of the Burmese President, Dr. Ba U, "Guide Daily," a local newspaper reported today. Leaflets making this offer had been circulated about 90 miles outside Rangoon. The offer for the Premier Thakin Nu was the same, but that for every other member of the Cabinet twice as much, the paper said.

Agriculture, A Mode Of Life

SURVEY IN HYDERAB

HYDERABAD, August 16 (PTI): The Hyderabad Economic Association, which conducted a random sample survey of the condition of the tenants in Chenna Ghanapur village in Medak district said that agriculture was more a mode of life than business.

According to the Association absentee landlordism constituted only 10 per cent 28 out of 274 families being non-cultivating landlords.

The size of average holding worked out to 21 acres, much less than the economic holding of 50 acres fixed by the Hyderabad Government. There were only two holdings in excess of 250 acres.

The mode of payment of rents was in cash chiefly in respect of dry lands and in kind in case of wet lands.

Many of the cultivators possessed only one head of cattle and a considerable number did not own plough-cattle. They hired plough cattle during the season.

REMOVE THE WORD 'ILLEGITIMATE'

Women's Appeal

COPENHAGEN, August 16 (PTI-Reuter): Twelve hundred women delegates from 20 countries today concluded an eight-day international soroptimists conference which has discussed such social problems as juvenile delinquency, illegitimacy and children handicapped by illness. The conference recommended that the stigma of illegitimacy be removed from innocent children, that all legislation and court decision avoid the word 'illegitimate' and that legitimation by marriage of parents should be made possible in all countries.

MOLUCCANS' SECRET WAR AGAINST INDONESIA

MELBOURNE, August 16 (PTI-Reuter): The "Melbourne Herald" said today that several thousand native guerillas with bows and poisoned arrows are fighting a secret war against Indonesian and Government troops on the Island of Ceram.

The "Herald" said recent despatches smuggled from Ceram through an "Indonesian blockade" stated there were 13,000 rebels under arms—10,000 with bows and arrows and 3,000 former Royal Dutch Colonial Army troops

South Molucca agents claimed the revolt was gaining strength and was now engaging the attention of several battalions of Government troops, three corvettes motor torpedo boats and a squad? ron of fighter aircraft.

The despatches also claimed that a state of war existed between the Indonesian Government and "separationalist" elements in West Java and Celebes Islands.

Agents told the "Herald" that rebels had inflicted heavy casualties on Government forces in an "amazing campaign and established a civil Government and health and education services in Ceram.

Djakarta Speculation Discounted

SINGAPORE, August 16 (PTI): An official spokesman said here today there was no foundation for Djakarta speculation that Mr. MalColm MacDonald, British Commissioner-General in South-East-Asia, would try to persuade Indonesia to join some sort of Pacific defence system.

It was officially announced here early this month that Mr. MacDonald would spend the latter part of August and the beginning of September in Indonesia.

G.I., Mayor Of Jap Seaport For 24 Hours

YOKOHAMA, (Japan), August 16, (PTI-Reuter): An American private soldier today became Mayor of Yokohama—one of the world's largest seaports—but only for 24 hours. He is Private First Class Lloyd Straif, of Iowa. The city gave him the honorary title to mark his arrival from Korea on leave.

Straif was the fiftythousandth soldier to arrive at the Yokohama rest centre.

GOODWILL AMONG CZECHS FOR INDIA

Nehru's Foreign Policy Has Its Effect In Europe, Says Raghavan

TRICHUR, August 16 (PTI).

MR. N. RAGHAVAN, Indian Ambassador-designate to China, told PTI last night that Mr. Nehru's policy on non-alignment with any of the power blocs was having a tremendous appeal in the European countries.

"Those who work out the policy in foreign outposts can realise its efficacy," he observed.

India was respected by both the power blocs and though they might not be satisfied with the fact that we were not with them they had begun to understand our point of view and respect us for it, he said.

Mr. Raghavan said there was goodwill among Czechs for India and it was not difficult for the Indian mission to clear their misapprehensions. The Swiss people were deeply interested in our economic development and in furthering their trade with us. Apart from that the Swiss turn of mind, as far as in international politics were concerned, was similar to that of India, namely non-alignment with any power bloc. Hence they appreciated our foreign policy very much and were ready to assist us for mutual advantage.

CZECH PLANNING

Planned economy and a programme of nationalisation were introduced in Czechoslovakia soon after the 1948 political changes. There was now no private trading there. Government corporations had taken up trade, commerce and industry in the country. It was too early however, to talk of the success or failure of the programme.

Referring to India's attitude towards the admission of People's China into the United Nations he said he felt west European countries were sympathetic towards our point of view.

Mr. Raghavan, who was Finance Minister in the Azad Hind Government, expressed surprise at rumours that Netaji was still alive. His own personal view, based on the account of Netaji's last hours given to him by Col. Habibur Rahman, were that Netaji was dead.

Mr. Raghavan will leave Trichur for New Delhi on August 19 on his way to China to take up his new assignment.

Prakasam Will Do Anything To Pull Down CR's Cabinet

VIJAYAWADA, August 16 (UPI): Mr. T. Prakasam, leader of the UDF, addressing a huge gathering in the Gandhi Park here yesterday said that he would lead any movement to pull down the Rajaji Ministry which had come into existence "through undemocratic methods."

The meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Town Communist and Praja Parties, Mr. T. Pottaraju MLA presided.

Mr. Prakasam recalled the efforts of the UDF to form the Ministry in Madras and appealed to the people to co-operate in establishing a real people's Government in the State. He assured that he would support such a movement to unseat the present "unpopular and undemocratic Government."

The meeting adopted resolution demanding constitution of Food committee for the town and the immediate formation of the Andhra state.

LISTOWEL PRAISES MR. NEHRU

August 15 Meeting In London

LONDON, August 16 (PTI): India's record of achievement since August 15, 1947, was praised by Lord Listowel the last British Secretary of State for India and Mr. Reginald Sorensen (Labour MP), at an independence day meeting organised by the India League at Caxton Hall last night.

The meeting was also addressed by Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, former Indian High Commissioner in London. The Ambassadors of Afghanistan, Burma and Indonesia and the Iranian and Ethopian Charge d'Affaires were among those present at the meeting.

Lord Listowel said he felt convinced that India's prestige had enormously increased by her foreign policy through the inspiration and genius of her Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru—a world statesman and a great national leader.

REDS WILL BE ROUTED SAYS BINDU

HYDERABAD, Aug. 16 (PTI): Hyderabad's Home Minister, Mr. D. G. Bindu, told a public meeting at Gadwal yesterday that Government had been receiving reports stating that villagers themselves had captured armed "desperadoes" whenever they visited the villages.

He added that he had just heard that some people had visited Gadwal and told the people that they will "make Nalgonda of Gadwal". The Home Minister warned them that they would confront the same fate which they met with in Nalgonda. They should know Government was fully armed to meet their challenge, he said.

Nalgonda is one of Communist dominated districts in Telengana.

ANDHRA RED GOES ON FAST

MADRAS, August 16 (PTI): Mr. Amrita Rao of Guntur, a Communist, started a five-day fast today in front of the Madras Secretariat to press for the immediate formation of an Andhra State.

Twenty-eight-year-old Amrita Rao, who was seated on a mat on the marina, opposite to the Secretariat told newsmen that he had undertaken the fast in pursuance of a mandate from Swami Sitaram.

He had placard by his side which asked for the immediate formation of an Andhra State and also urged that all official correspondence in Andhra should be carried on in Telugu.

VIOLATION OF PLEDGE: U.K'S ACCUSATION

Echo Of Sailors' Conviction

TOKYO, August 16 (UPA): British Ambassador Sir Esler Dening has charged the Japanese government with violating a pledge by Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida when it tried and convicted two British seamen in Kobe early this month, the newspaper Asahi reported today

The British envoy, according to the Asahi, claimed Yoshida had sent a letter to United States Ambassador Robert Murphy on May 31 pledging his government either to hand over United Nations personnel arrested on criminal charges to United Nations military authorities or act on their cases in consultation with the United Nations, pending negotiation of a formal agreement covering court jurisdiction with the United Nations Command.

WASHINGTON: Diplomatic sources said today United States Ambassador to Japan Robert Murphy was taking a leading part in efforts in Tokyo to try to obtain the release of two British Navy sailors serving a two and a half year prison term.

G.D.C.C.: The Hon. Mr. C D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister, Central Government will address the Girgaum District Conference to be held this evening in Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan under the presidentship of Swami Ramanand Thirth.

PROHIBITION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Bombay Assembly Passes Third Reading

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, August 16.

THE Bombay Assembly today passed the third reading of the bill to amend the Bombay Prohibition Act.

The Labour Minister Mr. Shantilal Shah then moved a bill to amend the Shops' and Establishments' Act of 1948. The Labour Minister stated that the amending bill sought to remove the practical difficulties found in the working of the Act. The charitable trusts which managed the large estates of their own and which had large Gumasta establishments under them, were now more clearly brought within the perview of the Act. He stated that the employees who were in exclusive and monthly employment of an establishment and were paid on a piece rate basis would henceforward get the benet of a paid weekly holiday. Provision was also made for the overtime in theatres or other places of public amusement or entertainment. The Minister admitted that it was true that the enforcement of the Act was not of a high level. Municipalities were enforcing the Act and they had received grant for that purpose.

The Bill was also passed.

Shops Act Amended

PTI adds:

The Bombay Legislative Assembly today passed a bill to amend the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

Introducing the bill Mr. Shantilal Shah, Minister for Labour, said that local authorities, which administered the act in their respective local areas were invited to make their suggestions in the light of practical experience. Such suggestions received were discussed at a meeting of the State Labour Advisory Board held in February last year.

The main features of the bill were (1) Charitable Trusts which manage large estates of their own and which have large "Gumasta" establishments under them are more clearly brought within the purview of the act.

2. The Employer of a shop or commercial establishment is allowed to substitute the weekly closed day by any other day of the week after a short notice.

3. An employee in exclusive and monthly employment of an establishment and paid on piece rate wages has been given the benefit of a paid weekly holiday.

4. Provision is made for overtime in theatres or other places of public amusement or entertainment.

5. The power of sanctioning prosecutions vested in the local authority is permitted to be delegated to its Standing Committee or any other committee appointed by it or if such local authorty is a municipal corporation to its Municipal Commissioner.

6. The period of limitation of prosecutions is to be counted from the date of the detection of the offence on the lines of Factories Act 1948.

7. The circumstances under which it shall be open to an employer to dispense with the services of an employee without giving notice or notice pay have been defined.

8. Proportionate leave for the period of service in the year in which he is discharged or leave service is to be allowed to an employee who has been in service more than a year and has worked for at least ninety days in the year in which he is discharged or leaves service.

Mr. Naushir Bharucha (Ind.—Bombay) while supporting the measure complained that the bill was not circulated to important Labour bodies in the State and particularly the Bombay Shop Assistant's Federation, to invite their suggestions.

WORKING HOURS

He suggested that the working hours should be reduced from 48 to 44 hours per week in view of the fact that employees managed to extract more work from their employees in one way or the other. He also suggested that the period of 14 days as privilege leave for completion of one year's work as provided in the bill, should be increased to one month.

Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav (Peasant's Party) complimented the Government for coming forward with the bill and suggested that Government must enforce the act more enthusiastically.

MINISTER'S REPLY

Replying to the debate Mr. Shantilal Shah said that Government as an experiment had directed six industrial concerns to bring their labourers within the scope of the Provident Fund scheme. Practical difficulties had however, prevented the Government from applying the scheme to all the establishments. In view of the large number of workers employed in the State the Minister said, the employers and the employees should work out a suitable Provident Fund scheme that would be beneficial to both.

The House accepted one official amendment seeking to provide a holiday for a broken service after one year at the rate of one day for fourteen days.

Earlier the House passed the bill to amend the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, in all its three stages. An amendment tabled by Mr. D. S. Khandekar (Peasants and Workers Party—Kolhapur) seeking to reduce the penatly for a Prohibition offence to one month's imprisonment or a fine which might extend to Rs. 200 instead of six months imprisonment or Rs. 1,000 as provided in the bill, was rejected by the house.

The house adjourned till Monday.

Fanaswadi Incident Echo

During the question hour in the Bombay Assembly Mr Mohammad Tahir Habib asked the Chief Minister for details of the riot that took place at Fanaswadi on June 5 last.

Mr. Morarji Desai replied that the faction fight was only a stray incident and not a riot. The cause of the incident was a quarrel which some Muslims in a funeral procession had with some passengers in a hack victoria, whom they subsequently assaulted. The local residents and others attacked those Muslims, when they returned after burial. 27 persons were injured in the incident, five of whom died subsequently. In all 229 persons were rounded up, out of whom 133 were released after interrogation. Out of the remaining 96, 16 were subsequently detained.

AGITATION AGAINST SALES TAX NOT GOOD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The explanatory speech by the Finance Minister, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, on the motion introducing the Bombay Sales Tax Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council, should in my opinion, allay whatever fears have been roused in the mind of the Trading Community and the general consumer, said Mr. A. R. Bhat, MLC, when he was asked as to what will be the effect of the passage of the Sales Tax Bill on the agitation against it, once it had become the law of the State.

He thought a good deal of the agitation was based on the imperfect understanding of the actual provisions of the Act and the Schedule thereunder.

COUNCIL PASSES SALES TAX BILL

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 16.

The Bombay Legislative Council today passed the Multi-Point Sales Tax Bill making further exemptions from the scope of the Bill. The exemptions include: Primary and secondary school text books, drawing and exercise books, lead pencils, mathematical instrument boxes used by secondary school students, glass bangles not exceeding annas two each, "mangal sutra" with black glass beads not exceeding rupees five each fountain pens sold at a rate not less than rupees five each, the last item is exempted from the Special Tax under Schedule Two.

The Bill will be referred back to the Assembly, as amended. next week.

BEST IN WHOLE OF COUNTRY

P.T.I. adds:

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the Finance Minister, said in the Bombay Legislative Council today that the Multi-Point Sales Tax Bill, as amended by the legislatures, was the best in the whole of the country and was so framed as to be in the interest of all sections of the community, including the rich and the poor.

The Finance Minister, who was winding up a three-day debate on the bill added, that it would be now the duty of the Bombay Government to indicate and convince the Indian President and the Central Government as to what extent the bill was not in conflict with the spirit of the Essential Commodities Act passed by the Parliament.

Replying to criticisms Dr. Mehta said that Government had no intention of attributing credit to itself to any party or member, while accepting amendments to the Bill. He pointed out that amendments moved in the Assembly to those articles which were now exempted in the Council were rejected, as Government wanted to study the full implications of such exemptions before ascertaining financial as well as administrative difficulties.

WORD TO OPPOSITION

"Tremendous changes" have been incorporated in the Bill, he said, since it was first introduced. Members from Opposition parties should be particularly happy since Government has taken into account their criticism and has exempted a number of articles.

He hoped that Opposition members would make similar modifications in their directives to the public agitation carried on against this Bill.

The Bill will now be referred to the Assembly as amended in the Council before being submitted to the President of India, for his assent.

The Council adjourned till 3 p.m. on Tuesday.

Triangular Contest

POONA BYE-ELECTION TO ASSEMBLY

POONA, Aug. 16 (PTI): The bye-election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Poona City South-West Constituency, due to take place tomorrow, will be a triangular contest between the Congress, Socialist and Hindu Mahasabha candidates.

Mr. V. B. Gogate, Hindu Mahasabha candidate, who was notified two days ago that he had incurred disqualification for failure to submit properly his election-returns of the last general election, has been allowed to contest the bye-election, according to a telegram received today by the Returning Officer, from the Election Commission.

The other two candidates in the field are Mr. B. G. Jagtap (Congress) and Mr. S. M. Joshi (Socialist).

Dantyagi's New Job

NEW DELHI, August 16 (UPI).—Mr. V. D. Dantyagi, who has been Joint Secretary in the Central Ministry of Rehabilitation ever since its inception, has been appointed Deputy Auditor-General of India with immediate effect. He relinquished his appointment in the Rehabilitation Ministry today and is taking over as the Deputy Auditor-General with effect from August 18, 1952.

India's Air Chief In City

Air Vice-Marshal S. Mukerjee, Officiating Chief of Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Air Force arrived in Bombay on Saturday in an IAF 'Dakota'. He was received at the airport by Wing Commander G. B. Singh, IAF Station Commander, Bombay, and by Brigadier Dubey, Area Commander, Bombay. The Air Vice-Marshal inspected the IAF guard of honour before leaving the airfield.

PLEA FOR LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

Amraoti Conference's Demand

AMRAOTI, Aug. 16 (PTI).

About one hundred delegates from Andhra, Karnatak, Maharashtra, Hyderabad, Gujerat, Madhya Pradesh and Bengal and one thousand visitors attended opening session of the All-India Linguistic States' Conference.

Among those present at conference were Dr. N. B. Khare, Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, Members of Parliament, Mr. V. D. Deshpande, Leader Opposition in Hyderabad Assembly, Dr. S. M. Hassan and Mr. B. G. Khaparde, former Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Dr S. G. Patwardhan, Forward Bloc and Mr. B. N. Mukerjee, Madhya Pradesh Communist Leader.

Mr. K. G. Joshi, Secretary of Conveners' Committee, welcoming President and delegates said, that conference had been convened by the Madhya Pradesh Samyukta Maharashtra Conference on a proposal of Swami Sitaram, leader of Andhra state. He said that Prime Minister Mr. Nehru's laterest attitude towards linguistic latest attitude towards linguistics provinces question was a challenge to ardent supporters of the movement. Government must understand that what was demanded was not balkanisation but redistribution of provinces. To defer question which Congress advocated for over 25 years was to "betray the nation." He said that along with Vishala Andhra Karnatak or Kerala, they wanted United Maharashtra with Bombay, Goa and Marathi speaking areas of Hyderabad. While Maharashtrians were not opposed to national language Hindi, Mr. Joshi added, they had to safeguard the position of their mother tongue especially in view of "systematic effort being made to strangulate the growth of Marathi language in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay.

PATTABHI'S MESSAGE

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, in a message to the conference hoped that it would have successful session under the able presidentship of Dr. Lanka Sundaram

Others who sent messages included Swami Sitaram, Mr. A. K. Gopalan, Mr. S. S. More, Mr. K. A Damodara Menon Mr. N. V. Gadgil and Prof. K. T. Shah.

After the presidential address, five delegates, including Dr. Khare spoke at the conference, demanding immediate steps for redistribution of provinces on the linguistic basis.

Mr. Shishir Kumar Roy West Bengal, said that real United India could be possible only through reconstruction on the provinces on the linguistic basis. Peoples movement, he said, was necessary to rouse Government, and the people of Bengal would fight shoulder to shoulder with the rest of country in achieving the goal, he added.

Disintegration Of Hyderabad

Mr. V. D. Deshpande, leader of the Peoples Democratic Front opposition in Hyderabad Assembly, said here today that disintegration of Hyderabad State was the key to the formation of linguistic provinces in South India and it should, therefore, be given top priority. A powerful movement to that end was going on in Hyderabad, he added.

Mr. Deshpande was presiding over the Samyukta Maharashtra Conference, which met in Joshi Hall here tonight. Delegates to the All-India Linguistic Provinces Conference were also present.

Mr. Deshpande said that the question of Hyderabad was also the biggest hurdle in the formation of united Maharashtra, which should consist of Bombay Maharashtra, Marathawada (Hyderabad), Maha vidarbha and Goa.

Everyone in Hyderabad, Mr. Deshpande said except the Nehru Government wanted disintegration of the State. Even the Hyderabad legislature, where the Congress had a small majority would vote for it, if a referendum was taken.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.

New York cotton market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 3 p.m. Rs. 1760/62-8.

FURTHER RISE IN N. Y. COTTON PRICES

Returning Activity In Textiles

NEW YORK, August 16 (UPA): COTTON trading cut the same pattern as the previous session today. Prices opened higher and remained irregular to close upgrade. It marked the fourth consecutive day when prices closed on the higher ground.

At the highs October showed a rise of 85 points from the week's low on Monday and 59 per cent recovery of the loss following last Friday's government crop report. Traders described it as a "creeping bull market" deriving its power from the background of inflationary psychology plus crop damage fears from scorching heat in Texas and signs of returning activity in textile markets

Offerings were on the light side until October delivery crossed a few points beyond the 39-cent line but sales above that level were readily absorbed by domestic mill interest and local professional covering for the week-end.

Dallas reports noted another scorching day in Texas with indications that the weekend temperature would be over 100 degrees. Private reports said insects of all kinds continued to be very active in the Rio rande Valley. Leafworms were beginning their work but these were more or less considered beneficial since they will hasten the opening of cotton. Pink bollworms continued to do some damage in the Corpus Christi area. Insecticides were being applied by producers in all parts of Texas.

The market opened up six to 17 points. Barring a temporary afternoon setback to around the previous close, the market followed an irregularly higher course, finishing near the day's highs, up 17 to 33 points. The closing prices included.

Delivery	Opening	Close
SPOT		40.50 nom
Oct.	38.83-87	38.87-93
Dec.	38.72	38.85-90
Mar.	38.60-62	38.81
May	38.41	38.65
July	37.86	38.09
Oct.	35.90-95	36.05
Dec.	35.70	35.90
New Orleans		
SPOT		—
Oct.	38.81	38.89-91
Dec.	38.69-71	38.85-88
Mar.	38.59-60	38.80
May	38.42 ask	38.65
July	37.87	38.10
Oct.	—	36.07 bid
Dec.		35.82 bid

LONDON RUBBER PRICES

LONDON: The rubber market was steady today. The closings were:
Spot: 26¼, 26½, business 26¼.
September: 26, 26¼.
Oct.-Dec. 25¾, 26, business at 25¾.
Jan.-Mar. 25¼, 25½, business at 25¼.
April-June: 24½, 25.
CIF August: 25¼, 25-5/8, business at 25¼.
Sep. 25¼, 25-5/8, business at 25¼.
Oct. 25¼, 25½.
ESTATE CREPE CIF—Aug.-Sep. thick unquoted. Thin 31½ sellers.

LONDON SILVER

LONDON: On the London market today the price of silver was unchanged at 73 pence per ounce for both spot and forward.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (UPA): On the New York market today the price of silver was unchanged at 82¾ cents per ounce.

PARIS GOLD

PARIS: There were no gold quotations on the Paris Bource due to a holiday today.

HK GOLD & EXCHANGE RATES

HONG KONG: On the Hong Kong market gold opened at HK$299.50 and closed at HK$298.875 per Chinese tael of 1-1/3 oz.

The US dollar was quoted at HK$6.39625 for cash and HK$6.415 for TT.

The pound sterling was quoted at HK$15.85.

LONDON MERCURY

LONDON, Aug. 15 (UPA): On the London market today the price of mercury was unchanged between 65 and 65½ pounds per flask.

U. S. STEEL PRICE RANGE

NEW YORK: On the New York market today the following was the price range for US Steel:
High 40-1/8.
Low 40
Close 40-1/8.

NEW YORK CASTORSEEDS

NEW YORK.

On the New York market today Brazilian castorseeds were quoted at $170 per long ton nom.

Castor oil was quoted at 22.50 cents nom. per pound in bulk.

Castor oil in tank cars was quoted at 9.90 cents per pound nom

NEW YORK COPRA PRICE

NEW YORK.

On the New York market today, copra was quoted at $130,00 per short ton nom.

Coconut oil was quoted at 9 cents per pound nom.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK.

The pepper market ruled quiet today with interest curbed to some extent by the holiday in India. Spot supplies remained firm with dealers indicating the price at $1.90-92 on a nominal basis. Other quotations were generally unchanged from yesterday's prices.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON: Pepper was steadier today.

Lampong was unchanged at 10-3 nom.

Muntok was quoted at 10-7½ sellers.

Sarawak was quoted at 10-11½ sellers for August and 10-10½ sellers for September.

Malabar spot was quoted at 1,450 to 1,500, August at 1,285 and September 1,265.

NEW YORK RUBBER FUTURES

NEW YORK.

Rubber futures were unchanged to 10 lower with sales of 26 contracts. Evening up in September delivery continued to dominate tradings. The closing included:
Sept. 30.20-30
Oct. 29.64 nom.
Nov. 29.07 nom.
Dec. 28.50 bid.
Jan. 28.20 nom.
Feb. 27.90 nom.
Spot 29.75

CHICAGO GRAINS STEADY

CHICAGO, August 15.

Chicago grains held steady on additional shortcovering in soyabeans and evening up operations in other grains over the weekend. Some selling in wheat followed the publication of a private Canadian wheat production estimate which indicated record crop of 627 million bushels for Western Canada this year but was partially counted by additional export business. Japan today purchased two cargoes of Pacific coast wheat with Holland overnight buying an additional cargo of wheat and corn. Norway and Holland reported interested in moderate quantities of United States flour.

Prices eased in late dealings under scattered profittaking and hedging, finishing the day's lows.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, August 15.

Sept.	2.33-78.
Dec.	2.40-1/2.
Mar.	2.45-1/2.
May	2.45-7/8.

London Tin Prices

LONDON: The tin market was very steady today with spot marked up six sterling to £949 and three months up £1¾ to £937¼. The turnover was 70 tons, all for forward positions.

The closing prices were:

Spot—buyers £948, sellers £950, with no business.

Three Months—buyers £937, sellers £937¼, with business at £937½ to £935.

Settlement—£949.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the turnover was five tons for cash at £952 and 50 tons divided between mid-August and November at £941. The closing prices were:

Spot—buyers £950, sellers £952, with business at £952.

Three months—buyers £940, sellers £941, with no business.

New York Tin & Metals

NEW YORK: On the New York market today the price of Spot tin was unchanged at 121½ cents per pound.

In the forward section, August was quoted at 120.00 cents per pound bid and September at 119.50 cents per pound bid.

LEAD was quoted at 15.20 cents per pound bid for August and 15.10 cents per pound bid for September.

ZINC was quoted at 14.35 cents per pound bid for August and 14.35 cents per pound bid for September.

Manganese was quoted at 82, platinum at 90-93 and zinc third at 12.80 nom.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, August 16.

		Rs.	a
2¼% Loan 1954	..	98	8
2½% Loan 1955	..	98	8
2½% Loan 1961	..	90	6
2¾% Loan 1960	..	93	7
2¾% Loan 1962	..	91	4
2¾% Loan 1976	..	83	0
3 % Loan 1953-55	..	100	5
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	5
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	3
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	95	11
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	0
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	0
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	89	6
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	86	0
3 % Loan 1986 or later	..	80	0
3½% Loan 1954-59*	..	100	8
4 %Loan 1960-70	..	102	14
4½% Loan 195-60	..	103	8
4½% Loan 1958-69*	..	105	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955		98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956		98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1958		97	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960		94	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962		93	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955		98	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1959		96	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960		94	8
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955		98	0
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960		94	8
3¼% Bom. Municipal 1965		93	12
3¼% Bom. Municipal 1977		88	0
3¼% Bom. Municipal 1979		88	0
3½% Bombay 1962		98	0
3½% W. Bengal 1962		99	0
3½% Madras 1962		98	0
3½% U.P. 1962		98	0
3½% M.P. 1962		98	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1966		98	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974		100	0
4 % Bom. Municipal 1974		100	0
5 % Bom. Municipal 1959		108	0
6 % Bom. Municipal 1954		104	8

Produce Market

BOMBAY, August 16.

The produce market was firm today with continued demand for groundnuts. Local Stocks are very small and quotations are moving ing up. Castorseeds Madras ready business was done at Rs. 36 and Kanpurs were placed at Rs. 33, September option opened at Rs. 175 and after advancing at Rs. 177-8 steadied at Rs. 176-4. May delivery after being quoted at Rs. 152-8, steadied at Rs. 151. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold ready	36	0	0
Coromandal ready	36	4	0
Khandesh quality	36	8	0
Groundnut local ex-mill	56	0	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	18	12	0
August	18	12	0
September	18	7	0
October	18	2	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold ready delivery	30	12	0
Satna small ready	28	0	0
Linseed Oil ready	17	4	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Ready Madras quality	36	0	0
Oil First Pressure	19	12	0
Oil Bazar quality	18	6	0
September	176	4	0
May	151	0	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, August 16.

The local bullion market was steady today with moderate business. At the opening there was renewed buying but at the rise there was absence of support and Silver prices lost a portion of the early gain under scattered selling. The market remains manipulated by professional bulls and in the face of large arrivals and poor offtake, the price structure is kept at a high level.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 159 12 and advanced at Rs. 160-3 on renewed buying but reacted at Rs. 160. Ready Silver was placed at Rs. 160.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 90-3 and after advancing at Rs 90-6 steadied at Rs. 90-5. Ready Gold was quoted Rs. 91-1 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 62-8.

Thereafter there was improved demand and silver advanced at Rs. 160-8 and gold was quoted at Rs. 90-13. Silver arrivals were 44 to 45 bars and the offtake was 7 to 8 bars. Gold arrivals were 4 to 5 thousand tolas and the offtake was 6 to 7 thousand tolas. Closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	160	1	0
Forward	160	3	0
Ready Gold	91	2	0
Forward	90	10	0

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, August 16.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purposes. Privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1,770 and Indian Irons at Rs. 25-14.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, August 16.

The market for the more speculative issues further advances on good buying support while other shares remained more or less unaltered. Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p m.

SECURITIES: Government securities three per cent loan 1957 98-7 S lot; Three per cent loan 1963/65 92-1, Three per cent loan 1970/75 85/12 S lot, Four and half per cent loan 1955/60 102-12 SL.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textile 8-15, Elgin Mills 16-4, Kesoram 20-2 New Victoria Ordy. 1-8. ditto Pref. 3-13.

COALS: Bengal 528, Bharat Colliery 5-10, S O lot Burrakur 11-12, Central India 5, Raneegunge 6-2, Talcher 3-1.

JUTES: Albion 215 S lot, Alliance 170, Anglo India 248, Budge Budge 193, Dalhousie 153, New Central 207 S lot, Howrah 26-5.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite and Co. 8-14. Indian Iron 25-13, Steel Corporation 20, Jessop and Co. 20-9.

MISCELLANEOUS: Consolidated Tin 1-6, Indian Copper 2-15, Sone Valley Cement 6-1, Calcutta Electric 13-12, Bha-BIC 9-4 Fand C Osler 4-2 Rohtas Industry 7-3, Rallis India 8718, Midnapore Zemindary 36, Assam Saws 6-15, Port Shipping 10-12.

SUGARS: Carew and Co. 5-10.

TEAS: Darjeeling Tea and Chincona 73, Dhunseri 14-4, Phasimara 29-12, Hattikhira Mutilated. Patrakola 96.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 8th August:—

Demand Liabilities in India (1) Borrowings from banks (A) Rs. 12,58,72,000 (ii) Other demand liabilities Rs. 542,77,38,000.

Time Liabilities in India (1) Borrowings from banks (A) Rs. 6,19,25,000 (ii) Other time liabilities Rs. 307,32,38,000.

Cash in India Rs. 32,74,39,000.

Balances with the Reserve Bank in India 56,46,65,000.

Balances with other banks in current account in India Rs. 11,40,35,000.

Money at call and short notice in India Rs. 21,15,08,000.

Investments cat book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts Rs. 302,26,10,000 Advances in India (B) Rs. 452,47,70,000.

Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India Rs 41,81,36,000.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Aug 16.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	13	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	11	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	8	0
150 D. Ready Italy	4	6	0

150 D. BOX AUGUST

Opening 880, Highest 882 Lowest 870, Close 870.

150 D. BOX SEPTEMBER

Opening 887, Highest 888, Lowest 876, Close 876.

2/40 STAPLE AUGUST

Opening 820, Highest 820. Lowest 808, Close 810.

2/40 STAPLE SEPTEMBER

Opening 814, Highest 814. Lowest 805, Close 805.

Castorseeds Market

BOMBAY, Aug. 16.

September opened at Rs. 176, declined at Rs. 175-8, advanced at Rs. 178-8 and closed at Rs. 178-4. May opened at 150-8, and after declining at Rs. 150-4 advanced at Rs. 153-8 and closed at Rs. 153-4.

Singapore Tin Price

SINGAPORE: On the Singapore market today tin was quoted at SS$472-7/8 per picul of 133.3 pounds.

SACK MINISTER FOR REFUGEES

Liaquat's Son's Demand

KARACHI, August 16 (PTI): Mr. Wilayat Ali Khan, eldest son of Pakistan's late Premier Liaquat Ali Khan last night demanded the dismissal of Pakistan's Refugees Minister, Dr. I. H. Qureshi on the charge that he had done nothing for refugees.

Wilayat Ali made his demand at a public meeting here. He criticised the Nazimuddin Government and demanded immediate publication of the report on his father's assassination.

Mr. Sidiq Wahab, a young and wealthy business man, also demanded the immediate publication of the Liaquat Assassination Inquiry report and said that its non-publication was causing grave doubt in the minds of the people against the Government.

He said that despite Government denials he was convinced that the present Nazimuddin Cabinet was "a house divided within itself and he felt the Central Ministry would change or reshuffle before the year was out.

Moro Outlaw Chief Reported Killed

MANILA, August 16 (UPA): An unconfirmed press report said that Moro outlaw leader Hadji Kamlon was killed by a hand grenade hurled by troops during an encounter in eastern Jolo.

Kamlon, an arrogant bandit chieftain who defied the armed forces, was reported killed in a clash with troops of the ninth battalion combat team, one of the two forces converging on the hideout of the outlaw band near Suwasuwa forest. A belt identified by a Moro guide as belonging to Kamlon was picked up by troops after an encounter and it was found to have been hit by grenade fragments.

Edens Set Off In Search Of Little Privacy

LISBON, August 16 (UPA): Britain's honeymooning Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and his bride set off last night in search of a "little privacy" for their austerity honeymoon.

The diplomat and the former Clarissa Churchill took one look at the jammed Foz do Arelho where they had planned to spend the night and decided to seek other accommodations.

3 Dead, 15 Hurt In Explosion

BERLIN, August 16 (PTI-Reuter): Three persons were killed and 15 seriously injured in an explosion in the East German ammunitions works at Wilmersdorf a week ago, West Berlin anti-Communist information bureau reported yesterday. No East German source has yet reported the accident.

LONDON, August 16 (PTI-Reuter): Newsprint rationing in Britain will be eased from August 24, the Ministry of Materials announced here last night.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, August 16 (UPA): Stock exchange prices gave ground concluding an uneventful week with one of the dullest sessions in three years. Traders opined there was no news to stimulate the market and prices slipped under their own weight.

Dealings totalled 890,000 shares. Industrials, rails and utilities registered small declines in averages after moving irregular all day. Oils had a few wide losses ranging to over four in the higher-priced issues. Steels and motors moved narrowly.

Of 1,040 issues traded, 340 advanced, 410 declined and 290 were unchanged.

Kerb trading totalled 290,000 shares. The turnover in bonds amounted to $2,030,000.

talking of BOOKS

COST OF LIVING INDEX

Defects In Indian Calculations

THE COST OF LIVING INDEX: Published by the Association of Trade and Industry, Bombay.

Often when people say that they hope the cost of living falls and the standard of living improves they make a debatable use of these terms. To the common man they mean concrete things like house rent, food, transport, but to the student of economics they signify 'economic satisfaction'. Their money cost will necessarily vary at different times and places and must therefore be recalculated periodically. The compilers of this study have taken this definition as their base for this brochure which shows the defects in the present series of 'Cost of living Indices' which determine wage adjustment in India.

The official indices of the Bombay working class cost of living index are compared with the same in U.K. and U.S.A. which reveals that the Indian indices are based on obsolete and incomprehensible data and so are less accurate measures of changes in the retail prices of goods and services which form the determine the cost of living.

The latest indices collected by the Labour Bureau are based on data collected between 1943-45 and in view of the post-war and post-partition changes in the country's economy they are already out of date. We have no indices relating to the current consumption pattern of industrial workers. So our indices only show correctly the direction in which the prices move, not the true extent of price changes. For example, the omission of house rent from the Nagpur and Patna indices make them overstate the rise. An index can be useful only if the list of items and their weights are kept up to date by conducting periodical sample surveys to ascertain the current pattern of consumption expenditure.

A secondary function of price indices is to indicate the success or failure of price control measures. The weighed arithmetic average of the price relatives of controlled commodities, carrying 34.41 weighs out of a total of 89 is 309, that of uncontrolled items slightly higher at 388. Over 2/3 of the rise is due to an increase in food prices and 84 per cent in prices of manufactured goods. So that it requires only a two point rise in the food index but a 12 point rise in clothing index to raise the general index by one point. But we must remember that this is based on obsolete data. By bringing public attention to these defects the Association of Trade and Industry has done a service.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.

This brochure surveys the work done by the Central Government to promote basic and social education, professional training and university reform during the five years since independence. The five-year scheme of basic education in Delhi State started in 1948-49, which proposed to open 150 new schools and provincialize existing primary and middle schools with the aim of having at least one basic school within a mile of every village, has been largely accomplished. In 1949-50 the Government gave the States rupees six million in grants for the introduction of social education.

These are some of the interesting items given in this brochure. It is significant that we are told of the sum of rupees spent, not the meagre percentage of the total budget which comes into this important department. Looking to the magnitude of the problem one cannot help feeling that only the fringe of the problem has been touched and there is no indication in this brochure that the work is being done on organized lines. Opening a college or giving a grant will not accomplish much by itself; the problem demands the formation and execution of a single great plan.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE: It is ironical to record that while scientific thought has progressed in our country, due to individual geniuses like J. C. Bose and C. V. Raman there has been no attempt to relate it to social utility. The Board of Industrial and Scientific Research was set up as late as 1940 by the British to obtain the sinews of war. In 1942 the Council was set up. After independence this Council remains autonomous and happily less money is spent on administration—only 13.7 per cent and the rest on research activity. The Board is assisted by 126 specialising committees. It has established a chain of laboratories, the most notable of which are the National Chemical Laboratory at Poona and the National Physical Laboratory at Delhi, both of which are air-conditioned and are doing substantial work to bridge the gulf between science and industry. India is rich in atomic minerals and nas already set up a board to explore the vast potentialities of the mighty atom. The Government of India is also preparing a huge work in 6 volumes entitled 'Wealth of India', which will give a complete picture of the country's raw and industrial resources and which will indicate to the industrial student that India is on her way to being transformed from an agricultural into a semi-industrial country, a process in which the scientist has a large and significant part to play, indeed, a development which is impossible without him.

TALL CLAIM

MARXISM OR ISLAM? By Mazharudin Siddiqi, Nashat-e-Saniah Publication, Hyderabad (Deccan). Price Rs. 5. Pages 312.

A social thinker's approach has been well stated by Marx. The philosophers have only interpreted the world, the point, however, is to change it. In this practical approach Mr. Siddiqi finds a common ground between Marxism and Islam and admits that the former is the most practical philosophy of modern times. But, he says, Islam scores in a significant manner. The all-important difference of course is that Marxism ignores the private life of the individual as long as the latter fights for its social programme. Islam expects the individual to live on certain principles and conventions before he can be regarded fit to serve the social system. This, says the writer, is a twice blessed state, as the state gets men of integrity through Islam and unscrupulous ambitious persons through Marxism. A second point of agreement between the two is their pragmatic character. A third which the writer glides over, but which seems significant to me, is their common fanaticism for what the Islamite calls Jehad—the holy crusade to set the social order right according to the Muslim conception or the Marxist, as the case may be

In spite of these similarities, the book is really biting in its condemnation of Marxism and holds up Islam as the world's saving religion—a rather arbitrary claim. The writer condemns for various reasons, the strongest being the purely materialistic approach of Marxism; Islam has faith that it will triumph through the moral necessity of the human soul while Marxism holds that it will triumph though logical necessity. Thus Islam is always a religion first, while Marxism is a doctrine of success. Thus, although Mr. Siddiqui is carried away by a passion for his mother-creed, he exposes the dent in Marxism in a very thorough manner.

—D. C.

A CRICKET ANNUAL

One of the 'musts' on my shelves, the Playfair Cricket Annual, 1952, is the best one put out during its brief existence over five years. This beautifully got up little publication covers almost everything of interest the game provided in the last year, nor is it confined only to happenings and deeds in England.

Edited by Peter West, incidentally to my mind the most lucid of all BBC cricket broadcasters, the Annual has adequately and cleverly condensed just what cricket lovers want to know. The reviews of county matches and Test cricket, are written by men who know the art of summarising without loss of literary value and pictures are of the highest quality.

There are some informative titbits from here and there but what should be read by every Indian is the searching 'Cricket Enquiry': What is wrong with English cricket at the present time and what must we do to improve it?

In this forum F. R. Brown, A. E. R. Gilligan, R. H. Spooner, Tom Dollery, Frank Woolley, S. F. Barnes, E. W. Swanton, Nigel Haig and George Gunn express their expert opinions and the editor sums up in masterly manner.

The majority opinion is that English wickets are responsible for much that is wrong and for this little piece alone the Playfair Cricket Annual of 1952 is well worth the price of 5 shillings.

Worth mentioning is the fact that these English publications never depend on other advertisers than those dealing in cricket equipment or such after-cricket necessities as a hearty thirst-quenchener and the Indian publisher may note that odious film plugs never drag English cricket publications to low depths.

Anyway, get this booklet and read it. There's more in it by any yard stick than five bobs' worth.

—A.F.S.T.

ARCHITECTURE AS SYMBOL OF POWER

Buildings Mirror Form Of Govt. Under Which People Live

BY F.M. GODFREY

THE literature of Art abounds in books on great houses and churches, on castles and palaces or on individual architects. But few writers have troubled to look at a city and its monuments as an entity, an organic whole, and inseparable growth. We have got accustomed to selecting a decorative facade or an archway, a dome or a colonnade for our admiration, but we rarely look at the building in its relation to the street or square or alley in which it stands and fail to see it as part of an architectural plan, writes the author in John O'London

This can hardly be otherwise, for most of our cities have grown unwieldly in the process of industrialization, and their original layout has been encroached upon by utilitarian structures, drab and shabbily decorative, which darken, confuse or obliterate the beauty and symmetry of earlier, more artistic town-planning.

To guide us, an unusual and fascinating book by a Danish writer has been published in English, Steen Eiler Rasmussen's 'Towns and Buildings' (University Press of Liverpool, 21s.), which by word and sketch unfolds the story of architecture, not in generalizations about style or in isolated descriptions of monuments picked at random, but by means of tracing the natural growth of the principal cities of Europe and by relating their salient features to their individual history and local conditions

GROWTH OF CITIES

This is done in conversational narrative which never wearies and is enhanced by illustrative drawings of plans and monuments which allow us to visualize the structural beauty of buildings in their environment and to follow the growth of cities, to compare their cradle with their fully fledged present-day circumference.

Paris and London loom large in Mr. Rasmussen's survey, but there are good chapters on Rome, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, the Italian Villa and the Ideal Cities of the Renaissance.

Before Michalangelo was given the task of refashioning the buildings which crowned the Capitoline Hill at Rome, this famous historical site had been a mere waste-land or common, where sheep were allowed to graze in front of the medieval town hall with its threatening high central tower. He conceived the Capitoline Hill as a precious casket to receive and to contain the equestrain statue of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. As a sculptor he determined to model the hill and the palaces as a fitting background for the imposing antique monument.

He did away with the vertical domination of central towers and turrets, levelled the irregular hilltop and laid down a stone-paved terrace, which was approached by a long flight of stairs.

The Senators' Palace was to be a rectangular mass with a crowning stone cornice and other devices emphasizing the horizontal lines of the building and flanked by two other rectiliner palaces. Thus the Capitoline Square open only on one side, rigorously enclosed the imperial horseman by a group of nobly balanced Renaissance buildings It was a conception of profound consequence for the embellishment of other European cities.

IN MIDDLE AGES

Medieval Paris was confined within walls for defence and hemmed in by a belt of fortifications, bulwarks or boulevards (the word is the same), "an exceedingly congested town with narrow crooked streets, high gabled houses and Gothic churches." When queen Catherine de Medici in 1564 wanted to build herself the palace of the Tuileries with a large rectangular garden on the banks of the Seine, it had to be done outside the city walls. Alongside the river she erected a gallery, to connect her new palace with the old Gothic Louvre inside the walls.

In Paris, as in Florence, the very shops and houses encroached upon the bridges, and in order to get a view of the river and of the Louvre, Henry IV laid a new bridge across the water the Pont Neuf which also connected the Ile de la Cite with both banks of the Seine.

Under Louis XIV all French buildings were conceived to the greater glory of the absolute monarchy. Time and again a large square was set aside to be adorned by an equestrian statue of the king and surrounded by splendid facades without any bearing upon the houses which they disguised.

Such is the Place Vendome, finished in 1701, or the Place de la Victore, with a standing statue of the laurel-crowned monarch.

NAPOLEONIC ERA

In the eighteenth century the old fortifications were converted into treelined alleys. Then, with the first Napoleon, came the era of triumphant archways, suited for pageantries and imperial parades, and the world owes its finest avenue from the Tuileries Gardens to the Arc de Triomphe to Napoleon's feeling for Roman magnificence. The Emperor also laid the Rue de Rivoli alongside the Louvre to the Place de la Concorde, and it is now the most fashionable street of Paris.

With Napoleon III the vulgarization of the French capital and its transformation into a modern trade centre and metropolis set in. The campaign for cutting straight thoroughfares all through the crowded city became a reality.

Napoleon le Petit conceived this network of highways not so much for the benefit of his subjects but as a military necessity; for the street-fighting of 1848 had taught him that a populace in revolt can be controlled better

(Continued on Page 23, Col. 3)

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

BRUCE and Jerry were good friends, so Miss Lane gave little thought to their scuffle on the playground. She knew Jerry hit his head, but both boys seemed to be all right now, writes Dorothy G. Petersen, principal, Lanning Demonstration School, State Teachers College, Trenton, New Jersey.

After lunch, however, when Jerry complained of "feeling sick" she accompanied him to Principal Phillips' office and reported the entire incident. When she inquired 30 minutes later, Mr Phillips was about to take Jerry home, for the boy was still sick and was becoming very sleepy.

After they arrived at Jerry's house, Mr. Phillips explained to Jerry's mother what had happened and suggested she call a doctor. That evening Miss Lane telephoned and learned that Jerry was in the hospital with a brain concussion.

From time to time, Miss Lane visited Jerry at the hospital and later at home, taking him cards, letters, and gifts from his classmates. During these cheerful visits she helped him with his classwork, and before long Jerry had recovered.

Handling The Case

Later Miss Lane asked Mr. Phillips, "was I responsible for the accident? Did I do everything I should in caring for Jerry?"

Mr. Phillips replied, "We who work with children daily realize that accidents may happen in the most carefully supervised situations. We cannot always prevent accidents, but we should know the correct procedure to follow once they have occurred. Let us review the steps you took in this instance.

"FIRST, you accompanied the child to the proper authority, which is much better than sending him alone.

"SECOND, you checked after a short interval to learn of any change in his condition. Too often teachers think their responsibility ends when they report the case.

"THIRD, your prompt action enabled me to take the child home and explain exactly what happened so that his parents were not dependent upon the garbled accounts of children.

"FOURTH, your frequent visits showed parents you were sincerely interested in Jerry's welfare.

"AND FIFTH, you are submitting a detailed report for future reference.

"Yes, Miss Lane, I feel that you have handled the case in an exemplary manner — a manner that may well serve as a guide to other teachers in similar situations."

The Day That He Longed For

By S. Leela

It was mid-summer. The little town of Rampur was very busy with the coming fair. There were rumours that this year's fair would have many more attractions than the previous years. All the houses were gaily decorated and they were full with guests from the nearby villages. The fair was to start in a week's time.

Little Mohan who was living with his granny in a hut watched the happenings with great eagerness. How happy he would have felt had he been able to run about and see the things going on. His innocent little heart wept when he saw the boys of his age running here and there and busily playing. There he saw his dear granny coming with a stick, leaning heavily on it. He was not even able to go and meet her. He was a cripple.

"Mohan, dear, what are you doing here all alone?....Did you not go to sleep today?" enquired his granny coming in. Mohan silently watched the lean, old, wrinkled figure with very great sympathy. She kissed her grandson and her eyes were filled with tears. She was thinking of Mohan's mother who died ten years ago when Mohan was two years old. It so happened that Mohan and his mother were run over by a car and his mother was killed and poor Mohan was saved but was to be a cripple throughout his life. Everything would have been all right of Mohan's father were with him. But it was not so.

Granny's Affection

Mohan's father had gone away to the war and none knew of his whereabouts. So Mohan had to depend upon his weak granny. His granny was working in a house earning six rupees. Mohan was twelve years old and now was in a position to know how the world was. But so great was his granny's affection for him that she never uttered a word to him about their poverty. So Mohan did not know the difficulties of his own family.

"Granny dear," called Mohan, "how are the arrangements for the fair getting on?" The granny replied, "Oh! did you not hear about it, darling? The whole maidan is full of tents, and everything is bright, luminous, and clear. Don't you hear the beating of distant drums? That is the circus which has come all the way from Madras. People say that the circus is extremely famous in the big city of Madras, and they are always talking of a man who is performing feats with wild animals such as lions and tigers. There are a number of new shops this year, and this is the largest fair I have seen."

Mohan's mouth widened as he heard this. He sat rooted for some-time thinking of the wonders. "Granny dear", he called suddenly. "Yes, my darling!" answered granny who was busy preparing the evening meal. "May I go to the fair?" he asked, waiting eagerly for the answer. Moments passed till granny answered and it seemed like hours to him.

Helpless And Unlucky

Granny started with a deep sigh: "You would have gone to the fair if your father were here or you would have seen at least the preparations had you not been a cripple. But as far as I can see, I think that you are the most unlucky boy in this world." Here she stopped overcome by tears, and tears rolled down on Mohan's cheeks. After comforting Mohan, she continued "you would have been looked after well if your mother were alive, but due to the accident she left you in my hands and herself went to God peacefully.

"So here I am left all alone to help you in my old age, and at times I think I would rather die than live and see you suffering. But again your consideration softens my heart, and I plan to help you till the last bit of life leaves my body. I am now cursing myself for having refused your going to the fair. My heart is bitterly sad to disappoint your tender heart. God is always unkind to the poor," she said, and then hugged Mohan tenderly and cried as if her heart would break. Pitiable were the minutes that passed when Mohan and his granny were crying.

Atlast, with dried tears on his face, Mohan slept on his granny's affectionate lap. Granny wiped her tears and, spreading a bed, lay down beside Mohan. She had to go to work early next day as her mistress was going to the fair. Just as she was getting into slumber, Mohan woke up and shouted, "Granny, even I will do feats with wild animals in the fair. I will go to the fair." Granny woke up and calmed Mohan, and found he had very high fever. The whole of that night granny sat with Mohan who was blabbering: "I will go to the fair." The fever got worse and granny could do nothing except praying to God and shedding some tears. The blabbering also increased, and lo! poor granny was grief-stricken.

The Next Day

The cock crew and the next day dawned while the sun tried to hide himself behind the clouds. There was a knock at Mohan's door, and when granny opened the door she found her mistress's servant, who ordered her to go to work immediately. Thinking that she could get some money for her dear Mohan's treatment, she did her work as a machine, and after finishing it, asked the mistress to lend her some money. She sobbed loudly but the mistress stood still as a stone. "Get away," she shouted. "you lazy old thing, I'll box your ears if you ask for money again." Granny knew that her efforts would prove unsuccessful and so she went on her way home. She had to cross the fair, and while glancing at it from a distance she could not control the feelings of her poverty. She turned her face and hurried home.

But suddenly she was stopped by a familiar voice, and there she saw a man in velvet suit coming towards her. As he came near, she jumped with joy seeing her long lost son Rama. "Mother," he cried, "where are Banu and Mohan?" "Oh, my dear son, both of them were involved in an accident and only Mohan has been saved as a cripple." "Now he is very ill and I am running home to see him." On their way home Rama told his mother how he had come to the circus after leaving the army and said he could tame any wild animal.

They came to the hut, and opening it, granny ran to Mohan who was blabbering: "Mohan, your father has come, and you may go to the fair!" she shouted. Rana lifted his son and gave him a hungry kiss "Is it you father?" asked Mohan feebly, opening his eyes as if he had heard granny. "May I go to the fair with you?" "Of course," said Rana holding his son near to his face. "I've brought you lots of toys and books." "Granny," cried Mohan, "I am extremely happy now as I've got all I wanted. We are going to the fair and let me call mother too." Saying this, he rested getting weak by too much of talking. His face was peaceful and calm, and he uttered: "Hurrah, we are going to the fair!"—and his last words were sunk, and his feeble soul left his body. Rana and his mother were shaking the lifeless body, weeping bitterly, but Mohan was sleeping an endless sleep, peaceful and calm, as he had got every'hing he wanted.

History In The Bus

A history lesson on wheels has been touring Canadian provinces in recent months. Complete in every detail, the story is unfolded by tiny hand-carved marionettes which depict scenes taken from life in Canada in the early pioneering days.

Albert Poulin, a cripple, carved these minute figures from white pine with a jack knife, and then, with the assistance of his wife, painted and arranged the scenes.

The display has been set up in a huge army bus which is also their home. The couple live in their tiny apartment in one end of the bus.

Balkan-ji-Bari

The Nari Seva Sadan Kurla Balkan-ji-Bari children — about 150 strong—had a very happy outing. They visited the Bal Bhavan on the Marine Drive, the Taraporewala Aquarium and the Chowpatty, where they had a pleasant time on the sands of the seashore. A programme of games, stories and songs, etc. was arranged by their workers. They had their meals together—and their outing was over after a group photograph taken together with Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, Shri Tirath Sabhani, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shri L. N. Saxena, General Secretary of the Uttar Pradesh Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari.

You may join this premier All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—through one of its Units or directly sending for its information and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21. When writing for them, please mention your full name and address and age, enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You can also send your small contributions of stories, games, tricks, smiles, etc., legibly written on one side only of the paper, for publication in this "Corner." Dada will be happy to receive a letter from you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

GATHERING FOR A SEASIDE PICTURE

Nari Seva Sadan Balkan-ji-Bari Children's Group On The Chawpatty Sands.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Dance deviating from tradition—Authority of exponents disregarded—Sum-total of current trends — Essentials of classical technique—Indian music for west — Art as medium of education -- Copyright for artistic works — International recognition for Indian films.

INDIA'S classical dance has a technique of its own which marks it out as a distinctive system of art.

Certain features of this technique point to the great height touched by the country's creative genius in the past. Classical dance-art has survived in its various styles which must be preserved as a precious legacy without making invidious discrimination against any of them.

Life-Time Vocation

Like every art, dance was regarded as a subject of life-time training; and as such it was confined to certain communities as a hereditary vocation. It, therefore, goes without saying that hereditary masters should be repositories of the tradition of dance and best exponents of its classical technique. The perpetuation of this art will obviously depend upon the patronage extended primarily to them.

From the point of view of its technique, danc is inseparable from music. In fact, music forms the backbone of all the forms of dance and not merely a mechanical accompaniment. To be a creative and competent dancer, one must be fully conversant with music. This was the principal condition of the training and it was never lost sight of by dancers and also musicians.

Dance Faces Crisis

In recent years, classical dance has gained immense popularity, but, at the same time, it is in a way facing a crisis which can be easily averted. The confusion is created by the class of educated artistes who are multiplying at a rapid rate and who are trying to restrain the real exponents from asserting themselves. It has been made worse by some culture-factories in which dance is processed out in defiance of its correct standards.

The voice of hereditary masters is in the danger of being drowned in the noise made by groups of half-baked amateurs. The current tendency is to strip the classical technique of its characteristics and essential elements and to approximate Indian dance to the European ballet. Music, which is virtually detached from dance, has come to be regarded as a mere accompaniment if not a show-piece.

The average aspirant believes that he can become a finished dancer straightway without knowing enough about music. He has little appreciation of the variegated rhythmic patterns of Indian music, because he has got a faulty notion that dance predominnantly means movements. The song which furnishes the theme for interpretation in an appropriate melodic pattern has no value to him, since the so-called modern dance has dispensed with vocal music and has taken the shape of a dumb show.

Vagaries Of Dance Stage

To be a dancer worth the name, one must acquire mastery over the Abhinaya technique which by itself forms an elaborate system. He should, at the same time, study minutely the distinctions of Nritta, Nritya and Natya—the three forms—classified on the basis of the Abhinaya techniqu.e Above all, the dancer must have thorough knowledge of symbolism and its place in Abhinaya as a mode of interpretation.

The full training in classical dance should be calculated to extend over, not a few weeks or months, but over several years. It presupposes patience and devotion —the qualities—which the new and ever increasing class of dancers has yet to cultivate. At present mostly the stylised broad movement are studied cursorily in a few months time, and this little knowledge is taken as a passport to appear on the stage as an accomplished dancer.

And then on the stage of amateurs, the rush is for the interpretational form and dance-drama, and both are not infrequently rendered in the stylised movements peculiar to a given style and with the minimum of symbolic gestures and expressions. The audience having the descriptive programme in hand is almost trained to take the things for granted. Travesties presented in some of the episodal dances and dance-dramas are a great menace to the survival of the high technique.

The Need Of Preservation

If the current sophisticated trends are allowed to continue longer, classical dance will degenerate into a pantomine having only the surface appearance of Kathakali, Bharat Natya, Kathak or Manipuri. The paraphernalia consisting of settings, costumes and make-up has been a fashion of the modern stage but it detracts from the authenticity of the classical dance-technique. It lays undue accent on representation and thereby tends to eliminate the finer but fundamental distinction between dance and drama. The classical dance with the symbolic Abhinaya which is its very soul has to be protected against the forces which militate against its propagation in its genuine form.

The present condition of classical dance in the hands of ill-informed amateurs has to be ascribed to the so-called improvement and improvisation ostentatiously introduced as development, and curiously enough, the stupendous task of developing the dance art is undertaken by those who have not cared to study it thoroughly. The term development has proved to be mutilation and imitation while it should really imply creative work.

For the time being, it will be enough, if the classical technique is carefully preserved in its entirety. Music—instrumental as well as vocal—which is peculiar to every school must find its legitimate place in dance; and then apart from emphasising the identity and capability of each form, the dancer must realise that symbolic Abhinaya is the sine quo non of the interpretational form. Development will be undertaken some day by a rare creative genius. The future of dance lies in the hands of hereditary masters and a few educated artistes who have taken to dance as a life-time avocation and have stuck to the classical tradition and technique. Patronage should be extended to them and not to those who have disregarded the authentic standards of this great art and yet have claimed to be its saviours.

Music For West

The UNESCO's effort to introduce Indian music to the West should be appreciated. The catalogue of recorded classical and traditional music recently released by it runs over 235 pages. It was compiled by a French expert Alain Darilop who has spent many years in Benares and who was known as Shiva Sharan. The introduction written by him in the catalogue deals with the various aspects of Indian music. All this appears to have beeen done quite well, but the point which demands clarification is whether the Government of India was consulted on the plan of the catalogue.

The lay reader will get from the catalogue, at the most, a faint idea about Indian music. There may be some who would be prepared to buy the records selected in the catalogue provided the latter are easily available. Obviously the catalogue cannot carry music in the west further than this stage, and it cannot foster, in westerners, deep appreciation of India's complex system of music.

The UNESCO should at times get, in co-operation with India, some accredited musicians—both vocalists and instrumentalists—to visit the west, and then it should present them in different countries to the audience interested in Indian music. Such musicians should be capable of giving intelligible expositions apart from providing regular performances. Something on these lines needs to be done, as some of the musicians and dancers whose art does not conform to high standards have begun to visit foreign countries for commercial purposes and are not unlikely to misrepresent dance and music.

Through Art

It is interesting to learn from Mysore that a scheme for dissemination of the knowledge contained in Ramayan, Mahabharat and other literary works has been finalised by the states Chief Minister. The scheme is motivated by the conviction on the part of the State Government that balance needs to be given to materialistic sciences which are over-emphasised in the educational curricula. Apart from the purpose of the scheme for which Rupees two lakhs have been provided in the budget, the necessity of disseminating the knowledge of the epics and other works among the people cannot be denied. The question is how the object of the scheme is to be achieved.

Recitations and readings with the aid of mobile units will be given under the guidance of competent scholars. It is not known whether the Government of Mysore has given thought to the traditional ways of spreading knowledge or has appraised the strength of art of a medium of instruction. Besides the plastic and pictorial arts, music, dance and drama have played, in the past, a very important part in spreading and perpetuating the knowledge of the epics and mythology. All these arts must be harnessed to the purpose which they have continued to serve. If recitations and readings in the prosaic manner will fail to attract the people, art is bound to succeed.

A VILLAGE DANCER

By Mr. Arisinha Rana Kishwalla, Sir J. J. School of Art.

Berne Convention

Following the ratification, by the Council of States, of the Berne Convention in its finally revised form, authors of literary and artistic works will be offered adequate protection. According to the announcement made by the Law Minister, Mr. C. C. Biswas, the Government, will undertake amendment of the Copyright Act on the basis of the official resolution by which ratification of the Berne Convention was sought. The Copyright Act needs to be so amended that authors and artists stand fully protected as long as their right of ownership of their works does not lapse legally.

The expansion of the scope of the Copyright Act was urged by a few speakers in the course of discussions so that additional items could be included in it.

Among the art items, the case of dance dramas was specifically mentioned by Mr. P. S. Rajagopal Naidu. Mr. Biswas in reply tc him observed that dancing and dance performances could not be copyrighted as the copyright was meant for original productions and not for performances. It is surprising to learn that the Law Minister should have missed the point implied in Mr. Naidu's suggestion.

Though dance-drama is technically intended to be a performance, it is invariably based on a story or literary narrative which may be the original work of some author and; it is logical that the benefits of the copyright should be ensured to the author as long as he claims ownership of his work. Since the Berne Convention provides for protection to artistic works also, composers of music songs stage-plays, dance dramas, ballets and operas cannot be denied protection under the Copyright Act.

Merited Recognition

It is encouraging to learn that two feature films produced in India have won awards in the International Festivals in Europe. Babla in Bengali was given one of the "struggle for social progress" prizes in Czechoslovakia. Amar Bhuoopali of Mr. Shantaran has received the annual award for superior technique in the Festival held in France. Amar Bhoopali has proved to be the worthy successor of Dahej. It was acclaimed as a fine picture from the point of view of the theme, treatment and technique. The Indian audience ought to demand films of its quality and reject others which misrepresent the life and culture of their country.

Since the films like Amar Bhoopali are made to conform to definite and high standards, they are not only appreciated in this country but are selected for awards in the international forum also. If producers of the average category will keep this point constantly in mind, Indian pictures will begin to show improvement in their quality. The awards won by Amar Bhoopali and Babla should be an incentive to the film industry to formulate definite standards and to raise the level of production.

American Eve In Every Field

HEADED AND STAFFED BY WOMEN, THE WOMEN'S BUREAU OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR PROTECTS THE RIGHTS AND PROMOTES THE OPPORTUNITIES OF ALL AMERICAN WOMEN WHO JOIN THE NATION'S LABOUR.

BY BEVERLY BOWIE

THE welfare of working women in the United States is the preoccupation of other women: the women who staff and run the Women's Bureau, a division of the U. S. Department of Labour. Their concern embraces all those women with husbands and without who, from need or from love of the job itself, have entered the services and the trades, business and the professions, agriculture and the arts. The Bureau is as much interested in the girl on her first job as in the aging worker close to retirement, and its efforts in their behalf recognize no barriers of race or creed.

Set up by Act of the U. S. Congress in 1920, the Bureau sees its chief responsibility as that of formulating standards and policies which will (a) promote the welfare of wage-earning women; (b) increase their efficiency, and (c) advance their opportunities for profitable employment. It is a fact-finding agency—but one which is not content merely to find the facts; it sees that those facts (cogently presented in bulletins, reports, leaflets, and radio scripts) are brought forcefully to the attention of those who can translate them into action.

BUREAU'S FIELD

One great sector of the Bureau is that of employment. It finds out what women are earning, what hours they are working, what their working conditions are in the nation's offices and factories and farms. It delves into the factors which favour or impede the hiring and advancement of women. It examines the prospects for women in new industries and business, appraises the effect upon them of technological changes, takes a critical look at their vocational training.

Not a law-maker itself, the Bureau keeps track of the laws made affecting women. It advises state and federal officials on legislation under consideration and, when and if such measures are passed, it suggests how they can best be enforced and made fully effective. Its analysts follow not only the progress of minimum wage, maximum hours, and equal pay legislation, but also all measures dealing with women's extensive civil rights —questions of nationality, franchise, jury service, power of contract, family rights and duties.

Also, quite conscious that the interests of women do not stop at their nation's borders, the Bureau takes an active part in international action on the feminine front.

It trains women labour officials from other nations, helping them to raise their own national standards. It briefs U. S. representatives for their work with the United Nations and with such bodies as the Inter-American Commission of Women. It even sends its own technicians abroad on assignments to other countries whose governments present appropriate inquiries and problems.

BIG TOTAL

The Bureau's "constituency" is impressive. The need for women in all branches of industry and business grows hourly as increasing production tightens up an already hard-pressed labour market. And women are responding. To those who work because they must are now being added hundreds of thousands attracted by the promise of good salaries, of interesting jobs, of real prospects for advancement.

From a wartime employment peak of 19,500,000 women at work and a post-war slump to 16,300,000, the total is now building toward 17,000,000 and still climbing.

Each year sees the women of America plunging into new fields. World War I brought them into metal and machinery plants, into assembly and inspection work, into the new electrical industry. World War II turned many women into riveters and welders, into shipbuilders and planemakers, into manipulators of plastics and specialists in radar — not to mention the 400-odd skills which they learned and practiced as members of the Armed Forces. Today, women can be found also in banking and insurance, editing and reporting, watchmaking and woodworking, drafting and designing.

A glance at the field of government reveals dramatic proof of the way women have been assuming posts of responsibility and influence.

The present director of the United States Mint is a woman: Georgia Neese Clark. The American Ambassador to Denmark is Mrs. Eugenia Anderson; Minister to Luxembourg is Mrs. Perle Mesta. One of the country's three Federal Communications Commissioners is Miss Frieda Hennock; one of its most influential politicians is Mrs. India Edwards, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

On the international scene there is Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, and Mrs. Edith Sampson, former alternate delegate to the U. N. General Assembly and now an observer for the National Council of Negro Women.

MANY FACILITIES

One of the reasons why the Women's Bureau can regard with equanimity the entry of so many women into business and industry is that the defenses against their exploitation are now formidable and well-manned. Through minimum-wage legislation, a firm floor has been placed under the pay that women get, and through state and federal regulations and the co-operation of unions, that pay is held up to the level which men enjoy. Hours of work are held down to sane figures — rarely over 44 and usually around 40. Night work is restricted and usually adjusted with some consideration for the special circumstances of the individual woman. At least one hot meal is usually provided in factories from which restaurants are not easily accessible. Rest periods are now a common feature. Industrial homework is sharply curbed or put under the same protective laws as work in the plant. Maternity leaves before and after childbirth have become standard, while time-off for sickness is customarily written into every trade union contract with the management.

The Bureau has come to feel that its chief job now and for the discernible future is to push ahead on the long-term task of expanding the opportunities for women's advancement in every field. In this it looks as if they will get the hearty support of many a plant manager.

During World War II such administrators not only ordered changes made in plant-layout and in existing machinery in order to adopt jobs for the employment of women, they even designed entire new factories especially geared to fit women's physical capacities.

The Bureau has been interested in seeing that plant managers resort to certain other measures — such as the appointment of women counsellors. These women are given the all-embracing assignment simply of being helpful. They see that new women employees are properly introduced to their jobs; they assist in getting them transferred to other posts when it seems advisable; they are vitally interested in the employee's individual problems of transportation, housing, or child-care.

AT HEADQUARTERS

The Women's Bureau in Washington, D. C., capital of the United States, has a staff of some 70 persons, headed by a tireless and devoted executive named Frieda Miller. The Bureau has an opportunity to study at firsthand the advantages and disadvantages of hiring women, since almost all of its staff are women. It is a small staff for the size of its responsibilities and the volume of work it must turn out. Responsible for the fact-finding programme are some 27 women. Ten more keep their eyes on pending legislation and analyse the experience of past laws. Six assist Miss Miller in the director's office. Four take care of the Bureau's business details. The rest are assigned to special services: editorial and planning work, filing, distribution, and research.

Much of the Bureau's time goes into the simple but exhaustive chore of answering inquiries. Members of the U. S. Congress telephone in a hurry to get the latest data on women's wages and hours. Administrators in other departments of the Government call to get correct information on intricate questions of policy concerning "woman-power." Professors and students deluge the office with requests for new charts and tables, for involved correlations and statistical cross-references. Union leaders telegraph for clarification of some law regulating employment in the home. Hundreds of women write to describe their qualifications and inquire about new job opportunities. Training schools request a consignment of the Bureau's visual aids for vocational guidance courses.

In their spare moments between calls, the Bureau's experts turn out an amazing amount of information. In a single year they may mail more than 140,000 separate bulletins, reports, handbooks, leaflets, press releases, and magazine articles to individuals and business firms all over the United States upon specific request. They conduct field surveys of plants and agencies in every State of the union. They interview workers, trade union members and officers, vocational counsellors, deans of college women, social agencies, women's groups. They convene and guide national and local conferences — in which authorities gather to pool their experiences in the area of women's welfare.

"HARDY ANNUAL"

Perhaps the outstanding characteristic of the woman who heads this Federal bureau which serves women is her sense of durability. Friends who have known Frieda Miller for years believe that she can stand anything, and she describes herself as a "hardy annual." In her work she insists on the facts and spares no effort to get them. But with her hardheadedness she couples a warm smile, human understanding, and a capacity to inspire the devotion of her associates.

One of Miss Miller's earliest jobs was that of inspecting the restrooms set aside for women factory workers in New York State. That was in 1924. Five years later, she found herself head of New York State's Division of Women in Industry. Her principal responsibility was the administration of the State's new minimum-wage law. It was a difficult assignment but Miss Miller proved herself equal to it.

In 1938 Miss Miller was appointed Industrial Commissioner of New York State. In 1943, she became an assistant to U. S. Ambassador John Winant in Great Britain at a time when enemy bombs were making a nightmare of life in London. She returned from that assignment to the directorship of the Women's Bureau in Washington.

How does Miss Miller appraise the responsibilities of her important position? In referring to the work of the Women's Bureau, she says: "It is our job to take stock of where we are, to set our sights on where we want to go, and to conspire with the future to help coming generations of women make equal progress and as great a contribution as did their predecessors in terms of the world of the next century."—'AMERIKA.'

RISING EMPLOYMENT REACHES 17 MILLIONS

FISH AND FIGHT

By L. G. Patil,
Achrekar's Art Academy.

RIP VAN WINKLE CURE FOR NEUROTICS

VERY few of us get enough sleep. That is why doctors who have to deal with cases of civilization's most characteristic ailment—real or incipient nervous breakdown brought about by the pace at which we live—are now prescribing nature's oldest remedy, sleep, as the one real cure, writes Frank Lambs in 'Western Evening Herald', Plymouth.

So much information is being gathered about prolonged narcosis, or continuous sleep treatment, and so beneficial are the results, that before very long each of us may become a Rip Van Winkle now and again to repair the ravages of modern life. Such a habit might be considered most necessary in those who ordinarily lack the ability to relax mind and body completely during leisure moments.

Several hospitals are using prolonged narcosis to treat people who have worked too hard or worried too much without allowing themselves their proper amount of rest. A well-known doctor told me: "Patients can be kept asleep under the influence of a narcotic for five to 14 days or even longer. Just now the treatment is mainly reserved for psychiatric cases, but there is no reason why perfectly normal people should not occasionally undergo a course of prolonged narcosis.

"Nervous breakdowns are often the result not of any organic disturbance but simply of the patient denying himself his due amount of sleep. Even those who sleep well for seven or eight hours a night would benefit by an occasional week-end spent in sound slumber."

Now about narcosis as a therapeutic treatment. The amount of sleep it is desired to make up depends on age, occupation, health, and personal idiosyncrasy. The basis of the idea is that various mental conflicts, which constitute the psychosis of neurosis, are active in the mind. Accordingly, just as one usually wakes up after a good sleep free from the worries and anxieties of the previous day, so the patient who undergoes prolonged narcosis gives his mind and body a complete rest for several days and wakes up free from the emotional stresses that led to his previous condition.

The drug employed is usually a mild depressive. The subject should go to bed in a darkened room, and skilled nursing is, of course, necessary in serious cases. The important thing is to ensure that the patient is prevented from being fully conscious during the period of treatment; during semi-conscious spells he is usually given a diet that is easily swallowed and digested, such as milk puddings, jellies, and orange juice. During profound narcosis he may be required to be tube-fed.

The inducing of prolonged narcosis is naturally not without its dangers, but doctors are learning more and more about how to avoid the complications that might result from treatment.

A musician, apologizing to his friend for a poor performance, explained: "I had to play by ear."

"Painful, wasn't it?" his friend replied. "We know. That's the way we had to listen."

Last Of The Impresarios

(Continued From Page 2 Col 5)

of the American stage.

Presently touring North America are several well-established ballet companies and it is an item for the record that each is, or at one time was, a presentation of S. Hurok. He is recouping from those uncomfortable Central Park nights with the amazingly successful Sadler's Wells Ballet which he first imported from London in 1949.

Hurok exploited this bonanza the next season with another New York showing and a 20-week transcontinental tour that grossed an astonishing dol. 2,500,00. The same financial—and artistic—success attended this season's touring Sadler's Wells Theatre Ballet.

Hurok arrived in New York in 1905 fortified with dol. 1.50 and promptly embarked for Philadelphia where he proved himself unequal to Benjamin Franklin by exhausting, in rapid succession, 17 jobs, trolley conductor included.

He returned to New York to find work and an outlet for his promotional instincts. One fateful day in 1911, his brashness won him a face to face meeting in Carnegie Hall with Efrem Zimbalist, at that moment the sensation of the music world. Hurok made two demands. Zimbalist must temporarily forsake Carnegie Hall for Brownsville's New Palm Garden to play his violin under Hurok auspices. Also, Zimbalist must do it at a reduced fee.

Zimbalist was convinced. Brownsville was enriched with a great cultural event and S. Hurok hung out his shingle as an impresario. He booked Zimbalist again, this time for Carnegie Hall, and the morning after the concert our impresario did two things: he collected on his first sold-out house and then rushed a cable to Feodor Ivanovitch Chaliapin, recommending himself as manager for an American tour of the immortal basso.

The cable was an expression of Hurok persistence: he had been sending importuning—unanswered—letters for four years. This time Chaliapin commanded: "Come to Paris."

Hurok split company with his job and sank his savings into a steamship ticket, round-trip. This was admirable foresight. When he finally met the blond Russian bear, Chaliapin greeted him with, "I will never go to America!"

A bewildered impresario stammered, "But why did you send for me?"

Chaliapin had a reasonable explanation. "I wanted to look at the fool who had the effrontery to write me so often."

Hurok slunk home and took solace in a happy remembrance of Zimbalist in Brownsville. It gave him the idea of a "workingman's impresario" with concerts for the masses. To make it pay he rented the huge old Hippodrome, scaling the house for 50 cents a seat.

The "Hurok audience" was born, packing the Hippodrome each Sunday to hear Tetrazzini, Schumann-Heink, Mischa Elman and other great artists of the day. Wrote "The New York Times" admiringly: "Hurok has done more for music than the phonograph."

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The incomparable Anna Pavlova was won over to "Hurok-chick"—her name for him—after he found her dancing on a vaudeville bill. The bewitching nymph was a trouper and a consummate artist. Hurok napped the tours and "Madame" danced from coast to coast. No settlement was too remote, no one-night stand too arduous. They teamed four years, split a half-million dollars.

Hurok never got acquainted with his share. He and the money soon parted over the shattered fortunes of the Russian Opera Company and the Habima Players, two Hurok ventures that expired with costly burials. But S. Hurok still insists they were triumphs nonetheless. "Financial mistakes I have made," he admits. "But artistic....never!"

And then there was Hurok's idol, Chaliapin. The Russian Revolution that rocked the world also shook up the blond giant a bit and he finaly ventured to America. "Feodor was a legend of the opera," Hurok says with reverence. "It was my honour to present him to America."

The honour included an unpredictable temperament, a zest for boisterous living, a remarkable case of laryngitis that arrived punctually when the basso's mood demanded it, cancelled concerts—a tour that cost Hurok dol. 120,000. The impresario never grumbled.

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Isadora Duncan, another Hurok favourite, was a remarkable woman who lived before her time, and was also a maney-maker.

So was Arthur Rubinstein, whom Hurok enticed back to America with a big guarantee (The distinguished pianist had vowed never to return after his first tour got a cool reception.)

The fiery Argentinita was plucked from a Lew Leslie revue where inept staging smothered her act, but not Hurok's perception of her talents. The impresario introduced Americans to the exotic choreography of Katherine Dunham, the mysticism of Uday Shankar with his Hindu dances, the modernism of Mary Wigman.

For a change of pace, Hurok sponsored Benny Goodman in the first Carnegie Hall jazz concert.

When the Hurok story is transferred to the screen, Hollywood need not take liberties with the truth in its search for the incredible. Hurok is that.

He proved it conclusively at the Met one evening in 1943 when he presented Alicia Markova in the ballet 'Romeo and Juliet.' The house was sold out weeks in advance. But the company, delayed by the irregularities of wartime transportation and rehearsing almost up to curtain time, still didn't get to the final scenes.

No matter S. Hurok, impresario, presented half a 'Romeo and Juliet.' When the curtain descended the enchanted customers rose to a prolonged ovation.

Where is the producer who ever offered—and made a success of—the premiere of half a play or half a movie?

JUNGLE RETREATS BEFORE BULLDOZER

(Continued from page 5. col. 5)

the first turning of the soil It is rich soil, which the experts tell me "can grow anything."

There is a million-and-a-half acres of such jungle. But some of it they will not clear, because the forest vegetation is needed to maintain the balance of nature in the area. Tracts have already been set aside and enclosed by fencing to keep in the tigers, the leopards, the deer, the milgai (the wild, blue oxen), the wolves, the jackals, the hyenas. But fences will not contain the wild elephant nor, on recent evidence, the tigers.

So the new settlers have still to fight a rearguard action against the jungle. The sugar-cane fields are picketed day and night by Chaukidars, or keepers. Their watch huts are usually at the foot of the tallest tree in the district, and up this tree shins the chaukidar at the first trumpet of the elephant and the first reappearance of Shere Khan, the tiger, seeking his kill. And from a safe height he beats his warning drum.

Sakhalin Mystery

(Continued from page 2. col. 1)

would no longer be blocked by winter ice.

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Such a modification of natural conditions would obviously have highly important strategic consequences.

With Vladivostok free of ice all the year round, the warships, and especially submarines of the Russian Pacific fleet, would have great freedom of movement into and out of the Pacific, by the straits of Perouse and Tsushima — a state of affairs which would amount to a strategic reverse for America and her allies.

SYMBOL OF POWER

(Continued From Page 19 Col. 5)

in wide open boulevards than in easily obstructed lanes. In the ruthless and efficient Baron Haussmann, Napoleon found a willing tool; he appointed Him Prefect of the Seine with full powers to erect many miles of boulevards and to tear down thousands of small peoples' houses which lay in their wake.

London also had its famous squares, and the oldest of them all was Covent Garden. At the beginning of the seventeenth century there still was between the City and Westminister a large unbuilt area, tht site of a former convent. In 1630 the Earl of Bedford charged Inigo Jones to transform this "convent garden" into a monumental square on the French model. surrounded by arcades and with a church on its axis. The great architect adorned the church with a monumental Portico of columns. This Italianate square where fashionable people met in arcades and cofee-houses and in the Covent Garden Theatre all through the eighteenth century, is the noble origin of London's famous vegetable market.

DEMOCRATIC CITIES

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, palaces all over Europe, massive and magnificent cubic blocks—such as the Royal Castle in Stockholm—expressed the prerogative and domination of ruling houses. But it is significant that a commonwealth of burghers like that of Holland did not call forth many palaces, but delighted in building well-ordered democratic cities such as Delft, Leyden, Amsterdam. Here stone-walled canals did the work of boulevards and clean brick houses were built on either side of the vital Dutch waterways. These houses, "light below and heavy above, with stepped roofs and huge gables" were distinguished by large window-space to let in the light.

Amsterdam, of all cities, was graced with three principal waterways, 80 to 88 feet wide, the Heerengracht, Prinsengracht and Keizersgracht, whose banks were lined with patrician houses, "glistening with oil and colour and tar like well-kept ships." Their chief characteristics are the outside staircase, or "stoep," and the hoisting-beam under the roof, to lift merchandise through the window into the loft or storage room.

Thus Amsterdam became the symbol of democracy just as Renaissance palaces were symbols of absolute rulership.

Holland was fortunate in achieving architectonic unity as an expression in stone of its social and political well-being.

DEBUNKS NATION FED BY HYDROPONICS

THE possibilities of feeding a population by vast soil-less farms are of more interest to Sunday-supplement writers than to the practical agriculturists at the present time, says, Dr. W Rei Robbins, plant physiologist of Rutgers University N. J.

The armed forces found the method valuable for growing fresh vegitables in areas where no soil existed, such as the soil rock of Ascension Island in the South Atlantic and desolate Iwo Jima in the Pacific.

In some areas of the Orient where the soil is so polluted that the plants themselves carry lethal doses of disease organisms, hydroponics provides a way to grow fresh food in beds of gravel or tanks, free from any contact with the soil.

Florists use the method for growing valuable species of flowers. An oil company established a large-scale hydroponics set-up for supplying its employees on a barren island with flowers and vegetables alike.

However, Dr. Robbins points out patiently, this method of agriculture is useful in only a limited number of cases where the original heavy expenses can be written off for reasons not connected with production economics.

—Report from Rutgers.

UNIQUE CHARM OF HAWAII

BY A CORRESPONDENT

HAWAIIANS boast that somewhere on their islands is a duplicate of any natural spectacle on the mainland. Further, they say, besides the tested mainland wonders such as massive canyons, wild west ranches, high mountains, hot springs, broad beaches and wild waterfalls there are specialities unknown elsewhere in the world and a climate that varies from an even 75 degrees on the tropical beaches to the New England Indian Summer of the highlands of Hawaii and Maui. They can't understand why tourists bother to go anywhere else while this earthly paradise is easily accessible by Pan-American Clipper.

As one first hears the liquid syllables of the 12-letter Hawaiian language and the early Polynesian legends with their overtone of gentle humour, one realizes how little the average Mainlander knows about this remarkable outpost. In the careful hands of the ubiquitous Gray Line tour conductors who have been schooled by botanists, historians, and volcanologists, one begins to absorb the stories of the conquests of the early kings, the sudden voluntary rejection of tribal gods and later conversion to Christianity and the tremendous industrial and agricultural capacity of the islands.

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Simple Hawaiian words appear as if by magic in one's vocabulary — Kane, wahine, keiki mean man, woman and child. Malihini means newcomer and wikiwiki means hurry. The main idea seems to be to stop the Malihini from his Mainland wikiwiki The floral finery of Hawaii is among the most attractive aspects

More than 1,000 different types of flowers, trees, plants and vines are grown in wild profusion, 90 per cent of them unique to Hawaii, Bougainvillea, plumeria, orchids, the far-spreading monkey-pod tree, the scarlet flowered ohia lehua tree, to say nothing of the hibiscus, lilies of all descriptions and hundreds of others make the islands one huge garden.

The tourist town of Waikiki along the great curve of the beach is one's first impression Here looms the familiar outline of Diamond Head and here the creaming breakers carry their surf riders and outtrigger canoes. Fatherly beach boys teach others the art of surf riding.

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The best organised and most sophisticated of the islands is Oahu, where the Pan-American Clippers land. Here are the night clubs, the famous Japanese restaurant where one takes off one's shoes and eats with chopsticks, the grass shack with palm trees growing through its roof which is the domain of Don the Beachcomber.

Among the most scenically interesting rides in the world are those of the Hawaiian Airlines which connect the outer islands to Oahu, few stops being more than an hour from the Honolulu airport.

On the "big island" of Hawaii one becomes at once an amateur volcanologist wondering with the residents, if the increase in the number of steam jets in the vast desolate home of the fire goddess Pele and the 2,000 little earthquakes recorded this year mean that Pele is again about to wake up. The great black desert of the three-tongued 1950 flow, still piping hot, is in sharp contrast to the green finery of the rest of the island.

Flying from Hilo along the north coast of Hawaii, one sees dozens of rivers rushing through cane fields and tumbling over the cliffs into the sea. The light green of the sugar cane contrasts with the bright red of the earth. And the white foam of the cascading waters falling into the surf at the bottom of immense cliffs makes an unforgettable sight.

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A night on Maui includes a steak fry on Fleming's beach near the sleepy old whaling town of Lahaina, where for half a century the whalers and the missionaries staged an inconclusive contest. A torch light procession of islanders organized by the greatest Maui enthusiast of them all, Jas Belknap, comes out of the hills to sing and dance on the beach These are not commercial entertainers, but children and grown-ups, including grandmothers, often 60 to 100 of them, entertaining themselves as well as you with traditional hula dances and songs.

The contrasts of the islands are best illustrated by the drive from the sea through the cane fields of Maui, up to the pineapple fields, up still further to rolling cattle country that might be England and up still further above tree line to the lip of the Haleakala crater, one of the wildest and most colourful sights of all. Here one can look down 10,000 feet to the tropical plantation at sea level on one side and on the other to the cinder cones in their orange, red, blue, black and grey hues inside the crater.

Northernmost island is Kauai, oldest and most steeped in legends, where Captain Cook made his first landing—he was later eaten on the "big island" owing the islanders say today, to a regrettable misunderstanding.

Kauai's speciality, among many others, is the Waimea Canyon which is not one canyon, but dozens whose precipices are interlaced in wild confusion. Far in the background is Mount Waialeale, wettest spot on the earth with a recorded 52 feet of rain a year. This mountain sometimes sheds a cloud to help to form an immense double rainbow inside the Waimea Canyon.

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The outer islanders wish the visitors would discard the set tours and settle for a week or two of Hawaiian living, way from the more sophisticated pleasures of Honolulu. Albert "Slim" Holt on Hawaii will take you hunting on the upper slopes of Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea and guarantee you a game. Belknap will have you voting in his many promotional beauty contests. For the free-lancer, without a tour, the Hawaii Visitors Bureau, with branch offices of local volunteers adept at introducing you into the pleasant life of the islands they lead themselves, is the recognized authority on what to do and where to go.

Vitamins From Sewage

A dingy material of unsavory origin has proved to be one of the biochemist's richest sources of vitamin B12—the anti-anemia vitamin. This material, looking for all the world like well-used coffee grounds is Milaganite, a product of the activated sludge process for the treatment of sewage. According to Bernard Wolnak of the Miner Laboratories in Chicago, a pound of Milorganite contains as much as 4mg. of vitamin B 12—in addition to varying quantities of riboflavin, niacin, pantothenic acid and other premium biochemicals. Also present may be sizable amounts of recoverable enzymes and plant hormones.

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BIG-GAME SHOOTING IS HE-MAN'S JOB

Lion Has To Be Tackled At Less Than 40 Yards

YOU can't shoot African big game from cars. The law wants that car at least 500 yards away from you when you pull the trigger. No intelligent hunter wants to shoot a lion at more than 40 yards, because of the risk of maiming him and having to go after him. And there is an unwritten law among big-game hunters that no animal be left wounded in the bush — to keep it from killing the first African it comes across

On all dangerous game, closeness is the secret of staying alive, says Robert C. Ruark in 'Field and Stream.'

LOVELY CHUMS

Sixteen-year-old Susan Irvin made a big hit as 'Puss in Boots' and she ascribed her success to "Simba." Dudley Zoo lion cub which she has adopted.

TONY DYER laughed until his sides hurt. Tony, a professional hunter, was sitting in a bar in Nairobi, Kenya Colony, British East Africa, reading aloud a clipping from an American weekly magazine.

"Listen to this." he said. "I quote 'Care to have your nine-year-old son shoot a rhino? Does your wife want to get her picture taken with her foot on a leopard's head? It's easy in modern Africa', this correspondent writes from Nairobi, where they hunt big-game from taxicabs" Tony Dyer roared

This occurred last summer in Nairobi. And the reason young Mr. Dyer laughed so violently was that a week before he had experienced what he would call a rather nasty do with a buffalo, the big, cruel, ugly Cape buffalo that is generally accounted Africa's meanest game.

Tony was skippering a safari in the vicinity of Babati, Tanganyika, something more than a taxicab's run from Nairobi, since it takes two days of hard driving to get there. His client was after something bigger and better in the way of buffalo. Tony found him one.

Meet A Buff

As I recall the story, the buff absorbed some 10 heavy slugs from the big double rifles—they eject a slug the size of a carrot—that are used against dangerous game. Buff took off for the bush.

Tony and client—always clients are nameless—went into the bush after the buff.

The buff was down, and very sick. "Better wallop him again," Tony said to the client, who raised his rifle and popped the bluff twice behind the shoulder. Whereupon the buffalo arose and charged.

The client dropped his gun. And went away. Dyer knows about buffalo: that you can't outrun them, you can't outdodge them, that you just have to stand firm and shoot it out with them. Tony shot the buff twice, and the buff didn't quit. Since the last shot was at about four feet, Tony did a very sensible thing. He flopped down on his back, put his boots in the buffalo's face and grapped for the evil sweeping horns.

"This did not particularly agree with the creature's mood," Dyer said. "He got one horn into me and tossed me about 20 feet, opening me up here. Then he came and collected me and tossed me another rod or so, and opened me up here. I expect we would have been playing ping pong all day if somebody hadn't gotten brave and found the rifle and finished off the beast, who at the moment was testing his knees on my ribs."

"Ho! Ho! Ho!" Dyer said. "They hunt from taxicabs in Nairobi. If you will pardon the pun, this leaves me in stitches."

The young hunters who had been listening to Dyer laughed without much mirth. Most of them had horn wounds or leopard scratch marks. All within the year, had been six feet away from unpleasant death. And all agreed on one thing: there has been more arrant nonsense written about big-game hunting in Africa than on any other single subject.

Meekest Will Turn

The point that rarely has been made about big-game hunting is that it is as safe or as dangerous as chance will make it Safety comes from skill and good luck, and danger comes from lack of craft and bad luck.

If there is a generalization, it is that no wild animal is mad at anybody, and he would rather run than fight—until you hurt him, startle him, or pester his progeny.

Given the preference, an unhurt animal will run away from a human. But the meekest will turn and rend when pressed.

A Thomson gazelle is one of the smallest and mildest cutest of all African animals. He is also a great favourite in the culinary department. Fred Poolman, a native East African and a fine professional hunter, shot one for the pot, and as he approached it the Tommy—not much bigger than a fox-terrier—rose up and charged Poolman, stabbing him completely through the hand.

Harry Selby has been a professional hunter for 7 years, and he was shooting elephant for ivory when he was 15. He has had a dozen narrow escapes from death at the tusks and horns of elephant, rhino and bufalo.

BIG-SCALE BUSINESS

Head keeper Buck Jones has a tough and trying job manicuring 'Rusty', the London Zoo elephant.

Cornered By Zebra

Selby's narrowest escape occurred on my safari, at the feet and teeth of a lowly, silly zebra. It was the last hour of the last day of the safari, and we needed one more zebra to fulfil a consignment of hides for friends.

I whacked a big stallion in the rear end at a couple of hundred yards. It is generally a deadly shot, since the bullet either breaks the back or plunges forward to pierce the vitals. The big old Punda took off in a dead run, always a sign that he is fatally hurt, and after a thousand yards or so dropped like a stone.

We climbed back in the car and drove up to collect his hide and tallow. Adam, the Mohammedan gun bearer, jumped out to administer the 'hallal' the Moslem operation of cutting the throat to make the meat edible.

Adam slit the animal's throat and suddenly old Punda came alive. Somebody had forgotten to tell him he was dead. First, he tossed Adam 15 feet and then came at Harry and me.

A zebra stallion has teeth that can take your head off.

He has flailing forefeet that can cut you to bits.

He came roaring to us, and trapped Selby against the side of the jeep. While Selby was fending off the maddened creature I ran round the front of the jeep, dived through the back, caught up the gun in a sort of flying tackle, and more or less shoved it down the zebra's throat.

The vitality of African game is astounding. Unless you kill it dead, which is difficult unless you hit it in the brain, it will run and hide and wait for you.

I have known a buffalo, shot twice through the chest, to go three miles. A rhino takes a lot of killing, and a lion will soak up a power of lead before he quits.

ZEBRA STALLION CAN BITE OFF HUMAN HEAD

If you wish to have "your nine-year-old son shoot a rhino," you may reflect that Tommy Shevlin, an American sportsman, got trapped in a blind alley of bush with Philip Percival, the dean of all the white hunters; while three rhino came busting down the avenue. Shevlin shot one so close that it fell on Percival's legs. This is one of the rare instances of the client protecting the professional.

If your wife wishes "to get her picture taken with one foot on a leopard's head," it might be apt to mention that one particular sportsman has spent 14 years and dol. 100,000 trying to shoot a leopard, and hasn't got one yet.

A safari outfitter, such as Nairobi's Ker and Downey Safaris Ltd., or Safariland, provides the basic equipment for a safari. Anything under a month in the bush, a reputable firm will tell you, is largely a waste of time and money. Food, tents, camp equipment, vehicles, the necessary number of native boys, gasoline and the services of a professional white hunter are included in a lump price, which will average dollars 75 a day for two people.

The extras are considerable. The client provides his own guns ammunition, transportation to Nairobi, his game licenses, whisky and cigrettes. He also pays for the curing and shipment of his trophies. Even if he owns his guns and cameras, he is a lucky man if he is not out of pocket about dollars 10,000 by the time the postman finally brings him his heads and hides, a year later.

Hunting is done from hunting cars—generally four-wheel-drive vehicles that will climb mountains, swim rivers and bulldoze trees. But you do not shoot from a car. The law wants that car at least 500 yards away from you when you pull the trigger.

Unwritten Law

On all dangerous game, closeness is the secret of staying alive. No intelligent hunter wants to shoot a lion at more than 40 yards, because of the risk of maiming him and having to go after him.

And there is an unwritten law among big-game hunters that no animal be left wounded in the bush—basically to prevent undue suffering, but more practically to keep him from killing the first native to wander by.

The hunter is always contemptuous of the killer—the man who just likes to slay things with no reason save blood lust. The hunter tries to find you the best available specimen of game, tries to get you the best shot possible—which means the closest shot possible—and then passes on to a new species. Otherwise you kill only to feed your band of 15 or 20 men, and you kill sparingly, because meat only keeps about three days unless it's thoroughly dried into biltong, or jerky.

I expect I looked at 2,000 buffalo at close range, and I shot only two.

We stalked to within 30 yards of the lions, and I have looked at several at 6 feet when I wasn't shooting. We inspected 28 rhino at ranges varying from 1,000 yards to 20 feet, and have yet to shoot at one because the horn wasn't worth the killing of the animal.

But I have been in two buffalo stampedes during which I might easily have been killed, and we stood off a lioness' charge within stroking distance of the old girl. We didn't want to shoot her because she had cubs.

It is generally believed that Africa is still a paradise of game especially big stuff like lion, leopard, buffalo, elephant and rhino. To some extent it is—especially where it is protected. But there are more lions in your local zoo than in an average 50 square miles of lion country in Tanganyika, and the lion is becoming increasingly hard to collect as a trophy.

So is the rhino, because it takes about 40 years to build a worthy one. So is the elephant, because it takes a year for each pound of tusk, and nobody sportingly shoots, ivory under 70 pounds per tusk.

The leopard is very elusive, entirely unpredictable and hard to bring to bait. The cheetah, the leopard's cousin, is almost impossible to see these days, and will probably become extinct.

I claim that a fellow who gets a decent lion, a leopard of any sort, a fairish rhino and a good buffalo has had a successful trip for himself.

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